to the Principal at the on to refer, as to his ad mode of instruction, No. 3, Mount Vernon Temple street; Abra-Court street.
M. Principal.
N, Vice Principal.
cher of Music acher of Drawing and

, Teacher of French T LEXINGTON.

ts will commence o at next, a is to prepare Females be admitted during any sean join a class.

are, 1. Certificate of character; 2. Age 16 atention in the common fraction in the common of the common at the common at the common are the fraction. fied pupils may have veek. PEIRCE, Principal. EW YORK.

York, either transier me, who have no par-ing with the fumes of a pleasant, quiet, com-, at the Temperance the centre of business, of all the Steambon of the most desirable by variety desired by July 10. or Seamen.

N'S HOME.

SOCIETY,

EORGE A. BODEE. evelt street and James camen, who come to oice of ships and the OARD. ear the Odeon. A) pper chambers will be ining their country seats single rooms may be of rooms are convesiring a quiet, central armanent residence-large yard, and plensater, bathing rooms, sing the city, prefer invited to call.

J. E. FULLES.

J. E. FULLER.

JACKSONat the subscriber has
mistrator, with the will
ackson, late of Boston, ackson, late of Boston, w, deceased, and lass y giving bond as the having demands upon required to exhibit the to the said estate, are left. Administrator.

Loring, Sandwich; B. B. Thatcher, Barnstable t, Dennis; George O. Grown, Andover; Joseph Clement, Towns. os, Pasetackel;—Wm Gould, Warwick lenson, Erooklyn;—S. Isborn, New-Haven;— —John S. Hall, East

IBERATOR.

and Thomas Van Ran-s S. Morton, Albany;— John H. Barker, Peru; o;—Charles Marrioti,

ill, Alleghany; J. B.

Nest Grove; Jo
s Poart, Enterprise;

B. Kent, Andrews

Rev. C. A. Boyd,

kim, Philadelphis.

tati; — Charles Oicutt,

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tills, Oberlin; — James

New Lisbon; — Josuph

R GENERAL. estmaster may enclose her of a newspaper, to person, and frank th should always design to be credited?

THE LIBERATOR: PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,

THE ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, No. 25 CORNHILL Oliver Johnson, General Agent:

To whom all remittances are to be made, and addressed, relating to the pecuniary concerns

TERMS.—\$2.50 per annum, payable in ad-or \$3.00 at the expiration of six months. Letters and communications must be rost rain ADVERTISEMENTS making less than a square will e times for 75 ets. : one square for \$1 00 Note.—Mr. Isaac Knarp, the late publisher, transferred his interest in the subscription-list Gaustson, for two years from the first of Janu-63 the pecuniary concerns of the Liberators with the direction and supervision of a comparation of the following gentlemen: Franceson, Samuel Philipping, Ellis Gray Loring QUISCY, WILLIAM BASSETT.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

VOL. X .--- NO. 42.

BRITISH INDIA

Great Meeting in Manchester.

TENEN OF THE SPEECH OF GEORGE THOMPSON. nother source of encouragement is found in the the periodicals of the country quarterly nonthly, as well as the weekly and daily journave undertaken to discuss the India question. nes newspaper are to be found, side by Times newspaper are to be found, side of the articles animadverting upon the politics of norable and learned gentleman now present, s enforcing the claims of India, and calling the legislature to extend equal justice to our in fellow-subjects. (Cheers.) The Edinburgh ern fellow-subjects. (Cheeks, I have been fellow-subjects, too, has condescended to notice our operation, but lest the authority of that periodical should or more than it is worth, I must be permitted to with what facility it can put forth contradictonements respecting the character of our rule exast. In an article published some years

By the great bulk of our countrymen, however, By the great bulk of our countrymen, however, adostan is looked upon merely as a large country, inch serves to swell the number of the king's substate the astonishment of foreigners, and affords a member of place for the younger sons of respectable niles to nequire fortunes and of-seases in the liver, but the people, too, we make ourselves perfectly of They have been transferred from Pagan and domined in to Christian rulers; and, of course, or evalted to the highest pitch of happiness by the charge. When it is proposed to review the Comy's Charter, a little temporary interest seems to be ated on the subject; and the sympathy, which had an dormant for years, revives for a momer, when a question comes to be, whether British traders said be admitted to a competition with the India meany. But with the settlement of that question, But with the settlement of that question, any. But with the settlement of that question, sterest has uniformly subsided; and, during the sistons since the act of 1813, not one inquiry has metered upon, and (if we may trust our memonal one question has been put, in the British not one question has been pay, the fifty mil-nent, respecting the condition of the fifty mil-of Hindoos, over whom that body possesses a gap hower, and is bound, if there be any reci-of duties between rulers and subjects, to exert

We find, at the very outset of the Company as a We find, at the very outset of the company as rening body, a series of acts of treachery and unjust ence, sometimes for the benefit of the Company, etimes for that of their servants, such as it would be easy to match in the annuals of men whom we are stomed to consider as the worst of treasurs. may take, as a specimen, their first interference affairs of the native princes in 1749.

We are then told that during the debate on Mr. ox's India Bill, it was proved to the House of commons, that the Government of India, under se Company, was one of the worst that had ever We are then brought down to the parliamentary investigation in 1812, twenty years after the commencement of that era which the Reviewer of the present year praises so much, and the results of the Company's administration are thus summed

Such are the melancholy results of the attempts to Such are the melancholy results of the attempts to approve the condition of Bengal, described, not by aminical observers or severe judges, but by the magnification, who, from the prejudices of their situation, would be inclined to behold every indication of improvement under the auspices of a British administrator, with a favorable eye. Every person of rank and superty reduced to the fowest condition—the cultisator exposed to intolerable exaction—the courts of unite virtually closed against suitors—the most terible of crimes increased to that extent, that no secunity for person or property can be said to exist—minor effences not diminished—dissoluteness of morals become more general—and the police, of which the nest reader it, instead of a benefit, a post to the country; these, according to the highest authorities, are y; these, according to the highest authorities, are he characteristics of that part of India, where our re-orms have had the longest time to operate.

With admirable consistency, the same Review nsures in severe terms the remarks made upon government of India, by the British India Socieis government of India, by the British India Society, although in no documents issued by that society is language been employed equally harsh and consumatory with their own. We can, however, afted to forgive the Reviewer, when we find him, as the present number, speaking of India in the fol-

. del value "of British India is only sow beg thoroughly known, even to those who knew tin her soil—in her unmatched fertility—in undant population which has hitherto tilled her to have sufficiency of the simplest food—in her sail for 2 have sufficiency of the simplest food—in her numerous ports, open at all seasons to vessels from every quarter—in her noble rivers, which afford the casest communication between these parts and the reaste fields of production—and in the extent of dominion and variety of climate, which permits the profitable cultivation of the most valuable products both of the trapics and the temperate zone—the means of realizing wealth, to which is Limits can seasons such as the season and that too by a process inseparably connected with the greatest and most endearing benefits to her children. The agriculture, the commerce are but as yet in their influery; truese is no Limit. connected with the greatest and most endearing con-flist to her children. The agriculture, the commerce are but ps yet in their influery; THERE IS NO LIMIT, at least mode that will be reached from CENTURIES, to her power of supplying the great staples of cotton, sign, silk, coffee, tobacco, sultretre, and indigo, and e 'every year adds some important article to her g list of capabilities.'

ng list of capabilities.

The importance of India ought to be written in baracters which all who run may read. But the reviewer further remarks-

"The existing STATE OF THINGS acts with a strong-yrspessing force upon the development of the re-ources of the country, and the best directed exertions of agriculture and commercial enterprise are deprived of half their due rewards by deficient institutions. The circumstances that hold the capitalist and the "ad-owner apart, demand special consideration."

The 'special consideration' which the reviewe recommends, is that which we are anxious to bestow upon the subject, and when he shall learn of our meeting to-night for that very purpose, he will doubless feel highly gratified, and return us his best thinks and good wishes in October next. [Laughter and cheers.]

Since my last visit to Manchester, two extraordilary events have taken place—events of consideraon, and the necessity, now admitted by the ruof India themselves, of proceeding to some the petition lately presented by the Directors of the East India Company to both houses of parlia-ment, praying for a reduction of import duties, and the visit of a deputation from the same body to this mighborhood, in reference to the growth of cotton in India. The history of two hundred years may safely challenged, to produce events parallel to these. I will not inquire what effect recent move-ments out of doors have had upon the minds of hon-orable directors, but rejoice in whatever good may arise from the increased activity and zeal of those gentlemen. I trust we shall soon be able to lay bere you the results of the evidence lately given bethe committees, appointed in consequence of etition of the East India Company. Your own aber of Commerce has evinced a laudable de sire to obtain correct information on one important branch of our question; and I am happy to find, that in a recent meeting of that important body, there was an encouraging development of the resources of India, and an able statement of the chief impedisents to the prosperity of that country.

Let me turn your attention for a moment to what transpired in India. The discussion of the queson at home has awakened the most lively sensation ooth amongst the natives and liberal Europeans. entered warmly into the subject, and several of them have contained the most animating assurances of co-operation, while at the same time they have substan-



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD ... OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

'The land tax is not only excessive in its amount,

4 The results of such a system have, the Memorial-

The Ryot has quitted or been expelled from what

nenced. The stemoralists have no desire to draw in exaggrated picture of the consequences of the policy above adverted to. The subject of the decrease in cultivation of the soil and consequent failing off of the rerenne are matters of notoriety, and were fully prought out in the investigation which took place on the efficiency of the Fact had a Company in 120 here.

the affairs of the East India Company in 1832, before referred to; while the whole system has received the condemnation of a committee of the British House of Commons.

With regard to the state of cultivation, Col. Wil-

the inhabitants have been repeatedly subjected of late

to the Report of the Bombay Chamber merce for the first quarter of 1839-40.

fellow-subjects, the natives of British India.

afactures might as well have never been. whatever advantages foreign commerce may have give

ng them in this state of degradation

on to a portion of the native community, it has done nothing for the mass of the people. The fact is, the Ryots, by their utmost exertions, obtain but a bare subsistence, living, as may be expressed by a homely phrase, from hand to mouth, without ever rising above the most abject poverty and degradation.

'Two causes seem to be mainly operative in hold-

The first,-the total abstinence of that class of sub-

stantial land-holders who, in the command of capital, commensurate to the demands of their agricultural engagements, and in the exercise of intelligence and enterprise, have done so much to raise the agricultural respectability of England to its present elevated posi-

quences.

done this, I shall leave the cause I advocate in your

hands, with the full assurance that you will consider you have sufficient motive for action, and sufficient authority for calling upon every branch of the

Indian government to adopt instant and vigorous measures for the alleviation of the condition of our

Extracts from letters on the government of India, originally published in the Bombay Times :—

'This was the principle, also, upon which the permanent settlement of the tax took place in Bengal under Lord Cornwallis. * The comparative prosperity of Bengal Proper, is a proof not of the reasonableness tiated the truth of our representations. It is a sin-gular fact, that while the recent article in the Edingoint fact, that while the recent article in the Pain-burg Review, disparaging our efforts, and calling in question the truth of our statements, was in progress, a highly respectable meeting, comprising the wealth and intelligence of Bengal, was held in the city of Calcutta, and a resolution of confidence passed by a thousand competent witnesses, without a dissenquestion the truth of our statements, was in progress, a highly respectable meeting, comprising the wealth and intelligence of Bengal, was held in the city of Calcutta, and a resolution of confidence passed by a thousand competent witnesses, without a dissentient voice. At the same meeting, a subscription in aid of our funds was commenced, and the following, amongst other motions, carried:

Resolved, That a Committiee be formed to correspond on behalf of this Society, with the London Society, and that their attention be particularly directed to the following objects:

Lit. The presention of the reasonableness of the amount of the taxtion, but of the advantages to the derived from its being definitely settled, even though at an exorbitant rate.

The consideration of the above circumstances in duced Lord Teignmouth to remark in a Minute of Council, 'That the contributions of the Zemindars are disproportional to their respective incomes, we know with certainty. We also profess to take from them nine-tenths of their receipts. The proportion paid by the cultivator of the soil may be reckoned at a half, or it may be nearer perhaps to three fifths of the gross produce. Taking this at a hundred parts, the claims of government may be estimated at forty-fice;

ond on behalf of this Society, with the London So-iety, and that their attention be particularly directed to the following objects:— '1st. The prevention of the resumption of rent-free

and. The extension of the permanent settlement,

claims of government may be estimated at forty-five; the Zemindars and Under-renters may be supposed to be fifteen, and forty remains with the cultivators of the soil. '3d. The reform of the judicial, police and revenue ystems, for the better protection of all classes of the but great and important alterations are called for in the mode of assessment and collection, and from an alteration in these respects much benefit would result not only to the people but to the revenue itself.

ople.
4th. The granting of waste lands to occupant

'4tb. The granting of waste lands to occupants, on equitable terms, so as to encourage the application of capital to the soil of India.

'Resolved, That the following gentlemen be appointed the committee of correspondence:—T Diekens, Esq., Baboo Dwarkanauth Tagore, Rajah Rudbakaunth Babadoor, Baboo Rallinauth Roy, Baboo Ramrusson Roy, Baboo Ramcommul Sen, Cowar Rissonauth Roy Bahudoor, G. F. Remfry. Esq., W. Fergusson, Esq., James Hume, Esq., and T. J. Taylor, Esq. ists regret to say, but too surely and speedily followed their causes. With land taxed beyond endurance, the capital of the cultivator has been gradually but effect-ually absorbed—the revenue has most alarmingly disq. * Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be given

to Lord Brougham, and the other founders of the British India Association.' of comfortable subsistence. Misery, rapine, famine and death have stalked abroad, and apathy and indifference, if not murmurings and disaffection, are now heard where peaceful submission was formerly experienced. The Memorialists have no desire to draw

Thus did the proceedings of a meeting held in the capital of British India, in December, triumphantly refute the charges brought by the Reviewer in

the following January.

The present appears to be in every respect the proper time for bringing the claims of India before the British public. A feeling of hope and expectation has been excited in the native mind—spontaneous offers of co-operation have been made by in-telligent functionaries, possessing the means of ac-quiring accurate information—societies have been formed for carrying out our benevolent plans, including one at Bombay, bearing the name of the 'Bombay Branch of the British India Society.' At home, With regard to the state of cultivation, Col. William Henry Sykes, a resident in India for twenty-eight years, stated 'That having taken eight towns in different parts of the country for the purpose of ascertaining the increase or decrease of cultivation, the comparison was as follows: viz. under the mative government, the cultivation was 43,458 begals, and the assessment was 44,307 rupees, comprising the years from 1787 to 1818. Under the British in 1828, those identical towns had under cultivation 19,817 begals, assessed at 35,711 rupees.' And with regard to the revenue, it does not require your Memorialists to tell your Honorable Court that the falling off has been such as to create the most serious alarm for the future. Nor are the grievous and devastating famines to which the inhabitants have been repeatedly subjected of late variety of movements are going forward, which nust all, more or less, attract attention to the subect, and make known the worth of our hitherto neglected territory. The recent importation of various articles, has been greatly in excess of former years. I may refer to the article of sugar, of which, in only 76,613 cwt. was imported, while during last year, 1839, the importation amounted to 519,126 cwt. This improvement in the quantity and quality of sugar, is entirely owing to the equalization of the duties upon that article. Had this neasure of common justice been extended to India twenty years ago, our nation would have been spar-ed the labor, disappointment, and expense connectthe inhabitants have been repeatedly subjected of late years, matters of less notoriety. It is, indeed, a fact fraught with instruction and melancholy warning to the government of India, that while food existed in abundance in the adjacent districts, no fewer than 500,000 British subjects perished of famine on the banks of the Ganges and Junna in the year 1838, and that, too, in a district where the population amounted to but forty in each square mile. Is it not to be feared that the excessive taxation had consumed the capital formerly possessed by the Ryots, and that cultiva-

ed with the cause of negro emancipation.

I have said that now is the time for the discussion of the condition and claims of India. But who is sufficient for these things? Great as is the talent sufficient for these things? Great as is the talent of the honorable and learned gentleman who appears amongst us to-night, as the generous advocate of the perishing children of India, solid and extensive as is the information which he possesses upon this subject, and vast as are his powers to grapple with every question upon which his mind and his heart are occupied, I do not hesitate to say that Mr. O'Connell himself shrinks beneath the burden he is this night called to sustain, and is encouraged rather by a consciousness of the justice of the cause. er by a consciousness of the justice of the cause, than his ability to treat it in a manner adequate to

its magnitude and solemnity.

Every thing connected with this subject is gigantic. India, whether regarded in the extent of its soil, the magnificence of its rivers, the number of its population, the variety and richness of its pro-ductions, the evils under which it suffers, or even the errors and superstitions with which it is overspread, is an empire which equally extorts our admiration, and calls for our watchful attention and

miration, and calls for our watchful attention and most earnest solicitude and care. Would that the people and government of this country were awakened to a sense of their responsibility, and a just appreciation of their power. This, however, we may not hope to see, till means are adopted to make known the true state of things.

As it is impossible to develope at one view all the grievances which require attention, it has been deemed advisable to select one which presses with peculiar weight upon the people at large, and presents the most formidable obstacle to agricultural and commercial prosperity. That evil is, the present system of the LAND TAX. Upon this branch of the question, it is not my intention to enter at large this evening; but, I am desirous of putting before the meeting the results of an investigation upon the subject, which, during the past year, has been pursued meeting the results of an investigation upon the subject, which, during the past year, has been pursued by the Glasgow Asiatic Society, totally distinct from the British India Society, composed 'principally of merchants in the city of Glasgow, engaged in commercial traffic with the East Indies, and directly interested in the prosperity of our Indian possessions. That society has recently repaired with sessions.' That society has recently prepared with great care, a memorial to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, praying that body to exert itself for the removal of certain impediments to the extension of commerce with India, and the wel-fare and prosperity of the people. From among existing impediments, they select four, as specially demanding attention—the LAND TAX, the SALT MONOP-OLY, the WANT OF BOADS, and HIGH DUTIES in the country. They denominate the land tax 'the greatest evil of Brilish India,' as 'excessive in amount,' and vexatious and runnous as to the mode in which it is 'levied and recovered.' They quote the following opinion of Sir Thomas Munro :-

'That if more than one-third is demanded as rent, there can be no private landed property; for it is found that when land which has formerly been untaxed is assessed, as long as the rate is not more than one-third of the produce, the land is regarded as private estate, and can generally be sold; but that whenever the rate exceeds one-third, the land is searcely ever saleable—is no longer reckoned as private property, and is often abandoned.

• The standard revenue which the Indian govern-tent (unfortunately following in this respect the ax-ms and practice of their Mahomedan predecessors,) as always conceived itself entitled to demand, is at has always conceived itself entitled to demand, is at or about one-half of the gross produce of the land, and this has been generally assumed as the basis of the revenue settlement. This your Memorialists do not state at random, nor have they received their infor-mation from quarters liable to doubt. There are many tle stock of simple implements, and the few cattle their tillage requires—who, destitute of every idea of improvement, and in bondage to the established usages of by-gone ages, in which they have been initiated from their childhood, never think of deviating from the line marked out by their ma bap before them—and who, could they be led to desire a more excellent way, are just as destitute of funds or means of improvement, as they are, for the most part, now operated to what they consider important on. A poor official documents in the records of the Company upon the subject which attest its truth; but their present limits must confine your Memorialists to one or two ex-

cts. Through every part of the empire which has come under the British dominion, the produce of the land, whether taken in money or kind, was understood to be shared in distinct proportions belwixt the cultiva-tor and the government. When it was fully settled, the cultivator had about two-fifths, and the govern-

ent the remainder.!

'Again, "The proportion paid by the cultivator of e soil may be reckoned at a half, or it may be near-perhaps to three-fifths of the gross produce.":

'"In the absence of established monoy rates, the dinary measure of the government revenue is stated one-half the gross produce, which I apprehend would callow up all rent. I infer that the legal demand one-half does in fest entitle the government.

sucultone up all rent. I infer that the legal demand of one-half does in fact entitle the government—as far as the government can have a title inconsistent with the general good—and also therefore entitles the government assignee, to destroy all private property."

"Plan for settlement of ceded districts, 15th Au-

gust, 1807.

† Fifth Report, 1812, p. 16.

† Lord Teignmouth—Minute—Dec. 1789.

| Mr. Holt Mackenzie's evidence.—Report—132.

this to be wondered at, when we consider that these people see and know so little of Europeans, and, in matters of revenue, are almost entirely at the mercy

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1840.

The Memorial sums up the evils of the existing revenue system in the following words:—

I now retire to make way for abler advocates. I think I have made out the propositions contained in the resolution before the chair. If I have, I am justified in calling upon you to do justice to India. Let not her wretched children be any longer destitute of sympathy and succor. Save, oh, save them from despair and desperation. Check, I beseech you, the march of aggression and conquest, and urge it upon the rulers of India that they henceforth devote themselves to the protection and elevation of those who are already subjugated, and to the develpoment of the richness of the soil which we have the blessings of British law,—alluring, by the purity of her maxims and the benevolence of her sway, the followers of the Crescent and the disciples of Brah-

SELECTIONS

From the Dublin Weekly Herald. Sketches of the Anti-Slavery Convention.

No. 7.

very few years in America, having spent the pre-vious fifteen or twenty years in India in the service

The energy and prosperity of the movement depends, the independent, intelligent yeomanry, who wield much of the political power of the free States, and are perhaps less affected than any other portion of the fourth of the political power of the free States, and the same perhaps less affected than any other portion of the fourth of the political power of the free States, and the same perhaps less affected than any other portion of the same perhaps less affected than any other portion of the same perhaps less affected than any other portion of the same perhaps less affected than any other portion of the same perhaps less affected than any other portion of the same perhaps less affected than any other portion of the same perhaps less affected than any other portion of the same perhaps less affected than any other portion of the same perhaps less affected than any other portion of the same perhaps less affected than any other portion of the same perhaps less affected than any other portion of the same perhaps less affected than any other portion of the same perhaps less affected than any other portion of the same perhaps less affected than any other portion of the same perhaps less affected than any other portion of the same perhaps less affected than any other portion of the same perhaps less affected than any other perhaps less affected than any other portion of the same perhaps less affected than any other perhaps less affected tha commerce, southern gold, (the price of blood,) and southern society. We do not wish it to be under-stood that these unbought farmers are all abolition-ists. By no means. We wish they were, for then our cause would be gained, and slavery would un-

respectability of England to its present elevated position. In India, the very reverse of this obtains. Pass
through the land, north, south, east or west, and
where do you meet the substantial yeoman? Where
do you see the neat and respectable farm-house, the
residence of a man of superior intelligence and influence, who feels a pride, and takes pleasure in being
the protector, benefictor and friend of the many who
are dependent upon him for what they daily earn by
their labors on his land? Such a man's best interests
are engaged for the improvement of his estate, and,
with a mind enlarged beyond the sordid care of providing day by day for the wants of the day, his aim is
to improve his capital, and to bring his land to its
highest point of productiveness; and in thus action. highest point of productiveness; and in thus acting, he not only secures a great advantage to himself, but in no less a degree imparts a benefit to his country. Such a character is unknown in India. The land, divided and sub-divided into fragments, is wrought by a set of needy paupers, whose all consists in their lit-tle stock of simple implements, and the few cattle improvement, as they are, for the most part, now op-posed to what they consider innovation. A poor needy class, who labor and toil to yield the best por-tion of their labor to the government, and retain just sufficient to enable them to subsist in degraded pau-perism, destitute alike of comfort and respectability! The second is,—their peculiar position under the British government, and the amount of taxation to which they are subjected; a system so onerous, that, however mildly executed (as regards their personal security) in accordance with established regulations and legal processes, is no less ruinous in its consequences. Take, however, the following incidental remark by Dr. Gibson, in his last report on the experimental garden at Hewra. "I have in several instances tried a induce the Ghat people to subject the control of the control without success. My belief is that they dread the imposition of a new tax in case they cultivate it, nor is

of district Coolkurnies, and other inferior revenue servants. They are also very ignorant, and quite destitute of schools."

Does the question then recur, 'What have the British done for India? The answer, so far as the mass of the people are concerned—so far as we contemplate those that should be the very sinews of the state, is found in one negative monosyllable.—Nothing! They are a depressed, a dispirited class—born to toil, to weariness, to wretchedness and want! Removed in the scale of society to an immeasurable distance from their rulers, with them they have no feelings in common; and while they bow beneath the grinding effects of their desolating system, can they believe that they experience aught of their sympathy, or the faintest glow of benevolent desire to alleviate their lot of penury and woe? While to procure food and raiment, to meet the pinching necessities of cold and for the ment, to meet the pinching necessities of cold and for the warmest advocates of India-as-it-is, to see the most of the slave under the proprietor of ordinary humanity, benevolence, or even regard to his own interest, was inferior to that of the poor Ryot in this land of liberty and equal justice, where, if he feels at all, he must feel himself doomed to degradation and distress, to suffering and to silence. Happily, passive endurance and unrepining submission unite to form his character.'

Inow retire to make way for abler advocates. I think I have made out the propositions contained in the resolution before the chair. If I have, I am the religious body, as affording conclusive evidence of the disgrace to which the Christian name is subjected, wherever the dark spirit of slavery is allowed to disgrace to which the Christian name is subjected, wherever the dark spirit of slavery is allowed to disgrace to which the Christian name is subjected, wherever the dark spirit of slavery is allowed to disgrace to which the Christian name is subjected, wherever the dark spirit of slavery is allowed to disgrace to which the Christian na vants. They are also very ignorant, and quite desti-tute of schools."

They are also very ignorant, and quite desti-tute of schools. What buye the Brit-ture of the feelings and action of another respectable buked.
William Adams is a primitive looking Quaker,

the resolution before the chair. If I have, I am justified in calling upon you to do justice to India. Let not her wretched children be any longer destitute of sympathy and succor. Save, oh, save them from despair and desperation. Check, I besech you, the march of aggression and conquest, and urge cient worthies, now departed, were wont to come up to the yearly meeting—fine old fellows! who would cheerfully have gone to jail rather than abate a jot of their conscientious scruples.

opment of the richness of the soil which we have wrested from its rightful owners, and which cannot too soon be restored. Oh, let not Christianity be a mockery—let not justice be a name for partiality and oppression—let not British dominion be the curse of tyrants! Act worthy of yourselves—act for the honor of your country, for the sake of your religion! Never was a cause more nobly committed to the fostering care of a just and generous people. Espouse it—prosecute it—carry it forward to yield you save millions from the horrors of famine—you shall rescue an empire from poverty and misery; and instead of the horrid genius of mismule, shall be seen the mild yet majestic form of Christianity, scattering over the plains of Hindostan the blessings of British law,—alluring, by the purity of her maxims and the benevolence of her sway, the followers of the Crescent and the disciples of Brah-William Adams is a non-resistant, and his spirit followers of the Crescent and the disciples of Brahmah, to the allegiance of British subjects and the faith of the gospel. (Mr. Thompson resumed his seat amidst long-continued applause.)

posom of the humble but heroic abolitionist. Our friend is also in favor of 'woman's rights,' (technically so called,) and was one of those who sat in the gallery of the Convention, and took no part in its proceedings.

From the Colored American. Letter from Charles L. Remond. LONDON, June 30th, 1840.

MY DEAR FRIEND RAY :- Faithful to my promise, although in the midst of engagements, I steal a mo-Let it be remembered that William Adams of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, is not the William Adams of am, who was professor of oriental language in Harvard University, near Boston, and is now one of the most intelligent and valued officers of the British India Series. ward University, near Boston, and is now one of the most intelligent and valued officers of the British India Society. The former is a native of Paisley; he left the land of his birth about twenty years ago, and has lost his nationality so completely, that we had no suspicion he was not a native here. and has lost his nationality so completely, that we had no suspicion he was not a native born while American until he told us so himself. Professor Adam is also a Scotchman. He has resided only a very few years in America, having spent that the state of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, (not World's Convention, as we had fondly and anxiously anticipated, which facts, with many others for the state of the professor than the state of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, (not World's Convention, as we had fondly and anxiously anticipated, which facts, with many others for the state of the discussions during the situation of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, (not World's Convention, as we had fondly and anxiously anticipated, which facts, with many others of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, (not World's Convention, as we had fondly and anxiously anticipated, which facts, with many others of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, (not World's Convention, as we had fondly and anxiously anticipated, which facts, with many others of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, (not World's Convention, as we had fondly and anxiously anticipated, which facts, with many others of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, (not World's Convention, as we had fondly and anxiously anticipated, which facts, with many others of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, (not World's Convention). ers, forbid my taking a seat, and participating in its deliberations.) That on my arrival I learned with much sorrow of the rejection of the female delegavious fifteen or twenty years in India in the service of the East India Company. The nature of his official duties requiring him to traverse a large portion of the British territories, he had peculiar facilities for learning the languages of Hindostan, and for making personal observations on the actual condition of the people. He has recently published the result of his inquiries in a volume entitled (Slavery Instance) and the Newport Young Ladies' Juvenile Anti-Slavery Society, for aid in the service of the laborers of their hard-earned wages. Some of these frauds to the hird and generous members of the Bangor Female Anti-Slavery Society, the Portland Sewing Circle, and the Newport Young Ladies' Juvenile Anti-Slavery Society, for aid in the service of their hard-earned wages. Some of their hard-earned wages. Some of their hard-earned wages. To prevent the children from attending school, the parents have been threatened with a reduction of the portion of the parents have been threatened with a reduction of the portion of the parents have been threatened with a reduction of the parents have been threatened with a reduction of the parents have been threatened with a reduction of the parents have been threatened with a reduction of the parents have been threatened with a reduction of the parents have been threatened with a reduction of the parents have been threatened with a reduction of the parents have been threatened with a reduction of the parents have been threatened of their hard-earned wages. Some of these frauds to of their hard-earned wages. result of his inquiries in a volume entitled 'Slavery Ladies' Juvenile Anti-Slavery Society, for aid in India,' which has been favorably reviewed in a late number of The Dublin Weekly Herald. His communications to the convention on the subject of slavery in the east, were very favorably received. stavery in the east, were very favorably received, do so, the honored representative of three female astroneous control of the conducted in that cautions and patient spirit which is so characteristic of his countrymen. He is the fast friend of Garrison, Rogers, George Thompson, Wendell Phillips, and other worthies of the cause of these associations have that class, and is, as he deserves to be, much valued been otherwise, far otherwise. Thanks be to Providence, L have yet to learn that the emancination that class, and is, as he deserves to be, much valued and respected by them.

William Adams of Pawtucket is altogether a different sort of person. He was the only specimen ican slavery, is not of more importance than the retier of the American abolitionists—a class on which much of the American abolitionists—a class on which much of the name of heaven, and in the name of the bleed-ing diving above Last if Lefa-if Lagrange to the promise. The same of the large in the name of the bleed-ing diving above Last if Lefa-if Lagrange the promise. the community in that section of the union, by the ever cursed our country, and made us a hissing and contaminating, soul-withering influence of southern a by-word in the mouth of every subject of every a by-word in the mouth of every subject of every Monarch, King, Queen, Despot, Tyrant, Autocrat and Czar of the civilized and uncivilized world!

and Czar of the civilized and uncivilized world!

My friend, for thirteen years have I thought myself an abolitionist; but I had been in a measure mistaken, until I listened to the scorching rebukes of the fearless O'Connell in Exeter Hall, on the 24th June, when before that vast assemblage, he quoted from American publications, and alluded to the American declaration, and contrasted the theory with the practice; then was I moved to think, and fearly his coult stirring always and fearly his coult stirring always are fearly in the practice. The subject of our present sketch is a Quaker by profession, but not by birth or membership. He hold the principles of the society, but has abstained from seeking closer religious fellowship with its members, on account of their indifference to the account of their indifference to the society of abolition, which is very near his heart.

States participate largely very mind system in my own, I almost fear, devoted an indifference in a say, the meeting at Execution 1 and in the general abhorrence of the abelitionists. Yet it is well known that their forefathers bore a noble country. Let it suffice to say, the meeting at Exetestimony against slavery, and the names of Benjart ter Hall more than compensated me for the sacrifice min Lay, Ralph Sandiford, John Woolman, and Ananda Sandiford, Ananda Sandifor thony Benezet are immortalized as amongst the first tic, under circumstances which I shall make known of those who lifted up their voices against the sin of at some future time. Until the facts are known, let of their mammon-loving brethren, succeeded in results in the states proclaimed to be non-slaveholding—I mean prejudice, that acts the part to slavery of section of evil influences. The American Friends, whilst they no longer keep slaves themselves, are capital, disfranchises the citizens of Pennsylvania, but weak in their remonstrances against the fearful mean prejudice, that acts the part to slavery of section of evil influences. The American Friends, whilst they no longer keep slaves themselves, are capital, disfranchises the citizens of Pennsylvania, lower themselves are no one envy me in my voyage or undertaking. A few words in relation to slavery's grand handmaid, in the States proclaimed to be non-slaveholding—I mean prejudice, that acts the part to slavery of section of evil influences. The American Friends, whilst they no longer keep slaves themselves, are capital, disfranchises the citizens of Pennsylvania, large the colored man in Rhyde Island, abused. whits they no longer keep slaves themselves, are capital, disfranchises the citizens of Pennsylvania, but weak in their remonstrances against the fearful sin of those who do. And we have reason to believe that they are at least as deeply imbued with the prejudice against color—that vile offspring of a gamation in Maine, mobs him in New York, and hideous mother—as any other portion of the surrounding community. Some Friends are as zealous, self-sacrificing abolitionists as any, but the great majority of the society in America (whether orthodox or heterodox, for there are two distinct and very adverse sections) content themselves with issuing exclusions. If you would enlist the sympathics of

dox or heterodox, for there are two distinct and very adverse sections) content themselves with issuing their annual advices, filled with stale common places against slavery—denouncing the excitement and violence of the abolitionists—recommending 'action' within the limits of the society (the narrow limits!) and doing nothing. When you discuss the to subject with them, they are like all professed Christians in the free States, 'as much opposed to slavery as any one'—but they shun the people of color, approve of the colonization (or expatriation) society—pity the poor slaveholders who are so unhappily circumstanced, and have far more sympathy with them than with the abolitionists or the slaves. A lamentable picture of the Methodist churches in America, as respects the participation of their bishops, preachers, and office-bearers, in the guilt of slavery, was lately published and extensively circu-

AGENTS.

A G E N T S.

Mans E.—Jas. Clarke, Wayne;—Edward Southwick Augusta;—A. Soule, Bath.

New-Hampshire.—Davis Smith, Plymouth;—N.
P. Rogers, Concord;—William Wilbur, Dover.

Vernost.—John Rement, Woodstock;—Rowland T. Robinson, North Ferrisburg.

Massachusetts.—Win. E. Kimball, Topsfield;—Moses Emery, West Newbury;—C. Whipple, Newbury;port;—Isaac Stearns, Manzfield;—Luther Boutell, Groton;—B. F. Newhall, Saugus; W. S. Wilder, Fitchbarg;—J. T. Everett, Princeton;—J. Church, Spring; field;—W. & S. B. Ives, Satem;—Henry Hammond, Dudley;—Daniel G. Holmes, Lowell;—Josiah V. Marshall, Dorchester and vicinity;—Richard C. French, Fall River;—Wm. Henderson, Hanever;—Wm. Carruthers, Amesbury Mills;—Isaac Austin, Nantucket;—Elias Richards, Weynouth;—Edward Earle, Worcaster;—Wm. C. Stone, Watertown;—A. Bearse, Centre ville;—Israel Perkins, Lynn;—Elijah Bird, Taunton,—N. A. Borden, New-Bedford;—Alvan Ward, Ash, burnham;—Samil. I. Rice, Northborough.—[I]—For a continuation of this list, see the last page, last column

OLIVER JOHNSON, Printer.

WHOLE NO. 511.

of district Coolkurnies, and other inferior revenue ser- lated in the form of a letter from James Cannings | American soon, and in the mean time I remain, desiring to be remembered most kindly to the several members of your family, and to my many friends in

New York.

Most truly yours,

For truth and the oppressed,

C. LENOX REMOND.

To the Rev. C. B. Ray.

P.S. I will not mail this sheet without saying that, notwithstanding the pleasant circumstances with which I am surrounded, I long to tread again the country of my birth, again to raise my feeble voice in behalf of the suffering, again to unite with you in razing to the ground, the system which is, and ever has proved too faithfully, the fell destroyer of our race and nation.

of our race and nation. Again, yours, C. L. R.

From the Christian Watchman.

Letter from Jamaica.

The following are extracts of a letter from Rev. Jacob Weston, missionary to Jamaica, to a Christian friend in this city, which we have been permitted to

COPY.

MOUNT FREEDOM,
JAMAICA, W. I. Aug. 11, 1840.
DEAR BROTHER:—Ever since I have been here, while I have preached to and instructed my own people, I have endeavored to closely scrutinize the effects of emancipation throughout the island, and as much as possible by personal observation. Not that I doubted the safety or beneficial results of emancipation, but because I wished to act and speak understandingly. I wished to come with rebutting evidence against the falsehood of wicked and designing men. I wished to be much acquainted with

signing men. I wished to be much acquainted with facts, thus placing myself on a strong foundation from which the enemy could not move me.

I have been in the island nearly seven months, and at this station almost six, and I say from personal knowledge, that emancipation works well. It has disarmed all opposition. There is not on the face of the globe a more peaceable, kind, affectionate, and industrious people, than the Jamaica blacks. How speedily are goods and challels metamorphosed into kind friends, industrious citizens, affectionate parents, and obedient children.

parents, and obedient children.

But I have said that emancipation works well. By
this I do not mean that all the estates raise more
coffee, and make more sugar and rum, than they did in the days of slavery, but that crime has much di-minished, that the laboring classes are growing more intelligent, more virtuous, and more happy. And I may add, they are more industrious and economical, and evince a stronger desire to be elevated in the scale of beings where they are permitted to do so by the overseers on the estates.

scale of beings where they are permitted to do so by the overseers on the estates.

Here a little amplification may be necessary. The overseers and attorneys on the estates are, or rather have been, as a class, much opposed to any and every thing tending to meliorate the condition and elevate the character of the negro race. All may not have been actuated by the same motives in their opposition. The desire and object of some has been to become possessed of the vast estates over which they presided. And as they wished to purchase at a low rate, it has been their settled policy to make the return from the estate as small as possible, withthe return from the estate as small as possible, without showing that they did it designedly. Hence days and weeks have been suffered to pass away

days and weeks have been suffered to pass away without any advantage to the estate.

The laborers should receive fresh orders every morning, or they cannot know the wish of their employers. But where overseers have been governed by sinister motives, they have neglected to give such orders, and, consequently, days have passed away without any improvement, and weeks without any profitable return; and then, to croan the whole, the odium is thrown upon the blacks, who say they will not work.

They are actuated by baser motives in opposing

'will not work.'
They are actuated by baser motives in opposing education. They wish to make fortunes out of the labors of others; but they know that if the laborers are educated and well-informed, they cannot practice their vile mercenary frauds to rob the laborers of their hard carnot waves. Some of their formed.

wish to prevent the moral elevation of the blacks from motives which I will not name. I will simply say, that a large majority of the overseers are unmarried, and, further, that a minister of the gospel here, recently stated, under oath, in a court of judicature, that a man in Januaica ought to be considered a research of moral of the head of the state o ed a respectable man if he had no more than twenty-one llegitimate children! But these belligerent, licentious overseers have in

many instances grown tired and ashamed of their opposition and wickedness. One attorney on an es-tate near me a few years ago used to beat and muti-late all that called on the name of Jesus. Many late all that called on the name of Jesus. Many of the female members of my church have been stripped naked by this man, and whipped 100 and 150 lashes on the bare back, because they would pray. Not three years ago the wife of my senior deacon, (now I trust in heaven) was very severely flogged, but the whip could not beat out her reli The husband who led the prayer-meeting on the estate, was excessively beaten, and then lodged in a loathsome dungeon, where he continued until he was ordered to be released by one of the Baptist missionaries. This same attorney who did all this, is now wishing to assist us, and has done so very often though I feer his heart is not changed. ten, though I fear his heart is not changed

I have not the data at hand to show the evect atio of exports of coffee, sugar and rum the past year and former years in slavery; but this I can say, the overseer on the estate nearest me, has told me that he makes much more sugar and rum than he did in the days of slavery. This is true of many other estates, while others still are doing little or nothing, where I have every reason to believe the laborers were as willing to do their duty. On one estate near me where formerly one hundred hogsheads of sugar were annually made, last year only eight was made. This goes the round of the newspapers as planary evidence that emanication does papers as plenary evidence that emancipation does not work well. But the truth is, these overseers resed to have any new cane sowed the year before or to have the old cane pressed for fear that the 'nig

gers would not work."

The regular price per day for labor on the estates where no rent is charged for house and provision ground is 65 cents. Where rent is charged, 37 1-2 cents, leaving 25 after deducting rent. For every day's absence from the estate, double rent is

As evidence that the black people are industrious and economical, I would say, farther, that a majority of them, have from one to five houses which are worth, on an average, one hundred dollars each.

And where any land is to be sold at from twelve to twenty dollars per acre, purchasers are found in abundance with ready money. The rest I must re-serve for a future number.

Slaveholding America.

The London Evangelical Magazine for July, 1840, noticing the late Anti-Slavery Convention in that city, says-

'O! if all the ministers of Christ in that land would do their duty, the portentous cloud of ven-geance which now spreads itself over the western world would soon be scattered by the uplifted voice of truth. We must come to a stand with American professors of the Gospel, and refuse to have fellow-ship with them, if they will not join the anti-slavery ranks! Who is to stay the plague, if they are to stand by unmoved, or to rank themselves on the side of the enemy?

This is a right and most important decision. Let all pro-slavery advocates be unchristianized.

From the Brooklyn Harrisonian. Slave Case.

A trial which excited much interest, was held in A trial which excited much interest, was neid in this town on Thursday last, before Hon. Joseph Eaton, Judge of the County Court, for the purpose of recovering a colored girl, by the name of Aryannah Pendleton, claimed to be a fugitive slave belonging to a Mrs. Price, of Richmond, Virginia. The girl, it seems, came to New-York with Mrs. Price, and although strictly guarded found means recovered. although strictly guarded, found means, prompted by the love of Liberty, of escaping to Hartford, and from there to Hampton, where she has resided for about three years past, and until arrested at the in-stigation of Doctor Price, son of the above named Mrs. Price, on a writ of Habeas Corpus, and brought ore Judge Eaton for trial. The residence of this girl, it appears from what information we can col-lect, was made known to Doctor Price, by a conof Hampton, but now of the South, to whom it is said, Doctor Price is indebted, and that the girl was, if found a slave, to be sold to satisfy such de-

The girl claimed that she, although formerly held as a slave, yet was not legally such—that her mother was a free citizen of the West-Indics, but when young, was stolen, brought to Virginia, and forcibly held as a slave; yet never was such, according to the laws of Virginia; consequently, that she (the girl) was a free person, and that Mr. Price had no ore legal claim on her as a slave, than on any other free person. This statement we are inclined to think substantially correct, from the facts connected with the trial, and also that it was made by the girl at various times, and under such circumstances that he could have no possible motive to deceive.

Whatever may have been the real character of Doctor Price, we presume not to say, but as developed during the trial, the impression created was very unfavorable in regard to his honesty. He made the attempt, as appears from undoubted evidence, to get possession of the girl without a trial; being aware, probably, that he could not substantiate his claim before a court and jury, but failing in this, as the girl positively refused to go with him on any consideration, his next resort was to legal proreedings.
The trial commenced about 9 o'clock in the

morning, and as it appeared to be a new case under the Act passed by the Legislature in 1838, some considerable delay was experienced in arguing various points of law. The first move was for the Plaintiff to give bonds; but whether those bonds were to be sufficient to cover the damages which the jary might award to the girl in case the plaintiff did not make good his claim, or only costs of trial, was a question which was argued at some length. point, the court did not decide, that as it was in the power of the court to increase the bonds at any stage of the trial, he would for the present fix the bonds at \$200. Such however, was strong sympathy excited in behalf of the defendant, that no one would consent to give bonds, although the offer was made to put into their hands as collateral security the full amount of the bond in cash, excepting J. A. Welch, Esq., caunsel for the plaintiff, who thought the power of a 50 dollar bill or something else was 'conscientiously' induced to mploy his talents and energies to enslave a fre and friendless girl. He however was objected to, and the amount of the bends finally put into the hands of the court. Gen. C. F. Cleveland, counse for the defendant, then demanded that the gir should be released on bonds, which was fixed by court at \$500, and instantly given. The defendant's counsel then called for the Power of Attorney, giving Price authority to arrest this girl. An instru-ment purporting to be such, was produced; but whether it was genuine or manufactured here by Price, could be determined only by the evidence of Price, which the Court decided was admissible; thus giving a man the privilege of substantiating his own Power of Attorney by his own oath. Strong suspi-cions were manifested, however, that this instrument was forged, from the fact that Price could not pro duce it on the evening preceding the trial, as testi-fied by Welch, and also from the appearance of the document. Price was then questioned about his interest in the case, on which point his evidence was vague and contradictory. He testified that his mother gave him money to pay the expense of recov-ering the girl; but when interrogated how much she gave him, he fixed it at various amounts; but at last id it was \$300. He then stated that his mother gave him a 500 dollar bill; which was produced; which in case he did not recover the girl, was to be his own; and that if the girl was found a slave, she was to live in his family. Thus showing his direct in-terest in the case, and disqualifying himself as a wit-ness. This point was not decided when the deress. This point was not decided when the defendants proposed going to a Jury trial forthwith. The plaintiff wished it put off until November, so that he might retarn to Richmond and collect more evidence in the case; but when notified by General Cleveland that he had an Attorney in Richmond, and the terms of depositions. Dr. who would attend to the taking of depositions, Dr. Price withdrew the suit, although otherwise advised and urged by his counsel. The girl had previously been taken care of, and is now at liberty, and in safe Great credit is due Gen. Cleveland for the able and ingenious manner in which he managed the defence, in which he volunteered his services after having refused to engage for the plaintiff, and it must be a source of consolation to that gentleman to reflect that his influence was on the side of Justice and Humanity, and also, that he has with him, the sympathies of a generous community

British Guiana.

The following is a continuation of the letters re ceived from the American colored emigrants t Guiana, addressed to their friends in Baltimore.

Georgetown, June 20th, 1840. Dear friend and brother : It affords me great pleas ure to address you with a few lines, to inform you that I received your kind letter, and was glad to that Preceived your family were well; I am well at this time, and all the emigrants generally. Dear Walker, it affords me great satisfaction to inform you that your son James arrived here safe, after a passage of 22 days; he had good luck, for we had passage of 22 days; he may good mes, for we had always passage; and lost one of our passengers, Mrs. Cooper, she died of the measles; she was formerly the wife of Mr. Thomas Page. James is well and in good spirits. Dear friend, I am highly had a good an extrain that Lean pleased with this place, and am certain that I can make it my home. I am at work for \$7,50 per week, but I shall come home by way of Trinidad. Give my love to all my friends, and tell them this is their home; tell all the tradesmen to come, for here is work, and amidst all, here is liberty. Tell then all the principal work is done by colored men; tel all the principal work is done by colored men; tell them the water is good. However, Messrs. Peck

love to Mr. Watts and family. Excuse this letter. I remain with respect yours,
JACOB R. GIBBS, To Mr. J. P. Walker.

and Price have told them more than I can. Give my

Georgetown, Demarara, June 20th, 1840. Dear friend: It is with much pleasure I embrace this opportunity to inform you that I had the un-speakable pleasure to receive two letters from your kind hand, according to promise; dear friend, shall ever find me eagerly prompt. I was much pleased to hear that you were well, and your family likewise. Give my best love to your father and mother and wife, also give my respects to Mr. George Johnson, your neighbor, and tell him that iness is first rate. Dear sir, a man of your capability has no business to stay in the United States, when here you can become a clerk in situations according to your capability, and what is great-er than all, here you can feel yourself a man, in short there is nothing to hinder you and me from being men, and feeling the same. Dear sir, we all arrived safe, with one exception, we lost Mr. Thomas Page's former wife, who had become Mrs. Cooper, she died of the measles after we were out about twenty days. Dear sir, you will excuse the papers, as this vessel is not going direct to Baltimore. There are a few who are dissatisfied, but that we may look for.

I remain yours, with respect, ed, JACOB R. GIBBS. To Mr. Henry P. Fortie, Baltime

Georgetown, June 20th, 1840. To Mr. David P. Jones, Baltimore.

To Mr. David P. Jones, Baltimore.

Dear brother: I now embrace this opportunity to inform you that I am well at present, and hope these few lines may find you and your family the same. Dear Jones, your present business is good out here, but if you would prefer keeping a store, such as a small grocery, its good here, but if you want to make money at that, you must lay out about three hundred dollars in hogs, chickens, turkeys, geese, all alive. You can make one dollar nay 86, so ect., all alive. You can make one dollar pay 86, so you can judge what a man can do at this business. have not a great deal to say, more than I am much

pleased with the country in every respect. I am at work at this time for \$1,25 per day, but I shall not work long for that, I can get 1,50 per day. I received a letter from Mr. Henry P. Fortie, and he informed me that our brothers, Mr. Sails and Mr Cammack, were about to embark for Trinidad.

I am with respect, your brother, gred, JACOB R. GIBBS.

Georgetown, Demarara, June 3d, 1840. Dear father and mother: I take this opportunity of informing you that I am well, and hope these few lines may find you the same. We had a long passage of 43 days; I am well pleased with the place, and think we can live here; we have the nonor of being acquainted with some of the most respectable gentlemen of color in the place. I have spent some of my time with Mr. Recdon, editor of the Guiana Reformer, and Richard and his family with the Rev. Mr. McFarland, and it was with a great deal of reluctance that they parted with us. I am about to enter Mr. Reedon's printing office; I am going to work to-morrow. You may expect Mr. Lindenberger in Baltimore by the time this letter comes under your notice; he had some very good offers to go to work, as well as the rest; a brick-maker, Mr. Crew, has started a yard of his dollars to brgin with, and finds him every thing : my wages, I expect, will be from \$50 to \$60 per month, after awhile; I live in the house with Mr Reedon and his family, and Sarah makes dresses. I would advise you not to come, until you hear from me again, but when you do, to bring every thing you can, hogs and poultry, &c. My love to brothers and sisters, and Mr. Johnson and aunt Eliza, and my dear old grandmother, and Messrs. Fortie, Fairfield and Winzey, and all enquiring friends. I remain, your loving son, GEO. H. FREEMAN.

To Mr. and Mrs. Freeman, Baltimor

Demarara, June 2d, 1840. Dear father: I inform you that I am well at pres ent, and hope this may find you the same. My fam ily are all well; I have not had one hour's indispo sition since I left Baltimore. We had a tedious passage of 43 days, but thank God, landed in perfect safety, with one exception. We are pleased with the place, and are going to work in the country fo Mr. Benjamin. I would just say that I am free in deed; the water is as good as need be; if I had known what I do now, before I left home, I might have been worth \$200 in two days after I landed. You will please send me out as soon as you can, one dozen hogs. This is the best place in the world; since I have been here, I have had good luck, and I like it; if you send me what I send for, I will make you well off; send me all you can, and come yourself. I have not found it warmer here than in Baltimore. If you send me what I send for and bring all the hogs you have, you can live without work and make money. Please to write to me as soon as you can, and direct your letter to Mu Benjamin, in Water street. No more at present.

but remain your affectionate SOLOMAN DOWDEN, Jr. To Soloman Dowden, Sen'r., Balti

Demarara, June 20th, 1840.

To Mr. Noah Castor, Dear friend: I now embrace this opportunity to inform you that myself and children are all well at present, and hope these few lines may find you and your family the same. I must also inform that we had a long passage of 43 days, but, notwithstanding a very pleasant one. I am glad to inform you that I am happily situated, with all my children at the same place. I have nothing to do but to wash clothes for six persons, for which I receive forty dollars per month. Dear Castor, I must inform you that I am highly pleased with this place, and would to God that you were all here, for I never was bet-ter situated in all my life. Please give all the child-ren's love to their father, and tell him, that Sarah says he had better come out here; there is a first rate place for him, where we live, to follow just the same business which he now does, right in the heart The gentleman's name with whom w live, is Mr. Forrester. Dear Noah, if you come out here, bring all you

hogs with you, if you can, for they sell very high here; also, bring chickens and dried fruit. Please teil ail my friends that I am doing well, and am much pleased with the place. Little Poleaner and much pleased with the place. Little Poleaner and little Daniel are both going to school; I only pay two dollars a quarter for them both.

Yours, with respect, CHARLOTTE ANN PHILLIPS. To Mr. Nonh Castor, Baltin

Georgetown, Demarara, July 26th, 1840.

To Mrs. Belinda Crew, Dear madam: I must inform you by this letter that since my last, Francis has made arrangements to go home, so he will give you all satisfaction concerning us. We are very well contented here a present, and I am very loath to let Francis go, for intended that we should all keep together if possi-ble; but I could not prevail on him to stay, he wan-ted to see his wife so bad that he could not stay away from her any longer. Perhaps I have see more of this colony than any other of the emigrants to this country, or the delegates. I have not done much work as yet, but have travelled a great deal for curiosity. After I receive a letter, I will then give you a full statement of my travels, &c. Asbury has done very well, but he will not give himself a chance to save money, he has no patience. Richard has steady employment, and in a little time he will save some money. He says that he does not intend to come home under a year at least. Tell mother that I certainly will take care of him. I have been at considerable expense since I have been send you some money.

I remain your dear and affectionate husband,

RICHARD. T. CREW.
To Belinda Crew, Baltimore.

Third Party--Abolition Press.

The following papers, if we mistake not, are in favor of the third party; viz: Emancipaior and Anti-Slavery Reporter, New-York city; Friend of Man; Utica, N. Y.; Abolition Standard, Concord, N. H.; Mass. Abolitionist, Boston, Mass.; Michigan Free

man, and Cazenovia Abolitionist.

The following Periodicals are opposed to ii; viz:
National Anti-Slavery Standard, N. York; Pennsylvania Freeman, Philadelphia; Liberator, Boston, Mass.; Herald of Freedom, Concord, N. H.; Char-Auss.; Herain of Freedom, Concord, N. H.; Char-ter Oak, Conn.; Voice of Freedom, and Vermont Telegraph, Vt.; Xenia Free Press, and Aurora, Ohio; Union Herald, Cazenovia, N. Y. The Chris-tian Witness, Pittsburg,[®] and the Philanthropist, Cincinnati, Ohio, have not committed themselves. We understand that the Illinois State Society has endorsed the third party measure, which, we believe is the only State Society that has done so.† The other States have either condemned the measure expressed no decided opinion, or have not acted in

clation to it.

On the whole, it is evident that there is a large majority of the abolitionists in the United State who are opposed to the course of independent nom nations, or the organization of a distinct politica party, and we do sincerely hope they will maintain their integrity and not be caught in the net which is so honestly spread. Be not deceived by the vail hope, that, by the power of your ballots you will overturn the Southern prison house. 'Not by might nor by power, but by my spirit, saith the Lord.'— Union Herald.

* This is a mistake. The Witness is against, and the Philanthropist in favor of the third party.
† Another mistake. The Illinois Society has not sanctioned the movement; but the N. Y. State Socisanctioned the movement; but the ety has done so recently.—Ed. Lib.

NEGRO REVOLT. On Saturday last, several negroes belonging to Mr. Green's plantation in Anne Arun-del County, Md. rhfused to obey the overseer, and threatened to marder Mr. G.'s family. The police were summoned, and meanwhile, the negroes armed themselves with scythes and clubs. The officer received a severe wound from a sevthe. The white were obliged to fly; the negroes pursued them, and they were saved only by the fleetness of their horses. negroes, with one exception, have been arrested

In Carroll county, La., a fracas took place between a deputy sheriff and his assistants, and the leader of a gang of negro stealers. The sheriff and the negro stealer were both killed on the spot.

On the 7th ult. Col. Warren C. Whittaker of Clinton, La., was shot down, while standing in his yard, giving orders to his negroes for the day. Four of his negroes are in jail under suspicion of being accessory to the deed.

THE LIBERATOR.

BOSTON:

FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 16, 1840.

State Anti-Slavery Convention.

The Anti-Slavery Convention called by the com ittee of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, asembled at the Methodist meeting-house in Worceser, on Tuesday, Oct. 6, 1840, and on being called to order, John M. Fisk, of West Brookfield, was chosen President pro tem. and WM. C. Corrix, of New Bedord, Secretary pro tem.

Oliver Johnson, Wm. Bassett, Wm. B. Earle, N. P. Rogers, and Richard Clapp, were chosen a committee to nominate officers of the Convention, who reported the following :

President .- Anos FARSSWORTH, of Groton.

Vice Presidents - John M. Fisk of West Brook field; Effingham L. Capron, of Uxbridge; Nathan Johnson, of New-Bedford; Wm. Buffum, of Worceser; Richard Clapp, of Dorchester. Secretaries -Wm. C. Coffin, of New-Bedford; Jo

eph S. Wall, of Worcester. On motion of Wm. M. Chace, the following com-

nittee were chosen to prepare business for the con Wm Lloyd Garrison, Nathaniel P. Rogers, Abby

Kelley, Wm. B. Earle, Francis Jackson, Wm. Bassett, Hiram A. Morse. On motion of Wm. Bassett, Mary P. Kenney

added to the business committee During the absence of the business committee, in eresting letters were read from Peleg Clarke, of Covntry, R. I., J. N. T. Tucker, of Apulia, N. Y., J. Miller McKim, of Philadelphia, J. C. Hathaway, of Farmington, Ontario Co. N. Y., and Luther Myrick, of Cazenovia, N. Y; which were laid on the table.

Wm. M. Chace, Joshua T. Everett, Samuel May lias Smith, Wm. B. Stone.

ommittee, and also committee on the roll:

The following gentlemen were chosen a finance

The business committee offered the following res

Resolved, That those professed ministers of the ospel, who, at this stage of the anti-slavery enter-rise, continue to oppose that enterprise, or neglect to reach to their hearers the duty of unmediately enlistng in it, betray their high trust, and are unworthy of e support or countenance of the people

This resolution was laid on the table, and Olive ohnson offered the following:

Resolved, That all persons in favor of immediate nd universal emancipation be invited to take seats in

ussed by G. W. Stacy, J. Davenport, O. Johnson, C. P. Grosvenor, N. P. Rogers, Samuel May, C. W. Den nison, S. Ford, and W. L. Garrison.

On motion of W. L. Garrison, adjourned clock, P. M.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON. The Convention met, pur uant to adjournment.

On motion of O. Johnson, Joshua T. Everett Princeton was added to the list of Vice-Presidents. The resolution on the table in the forenoon was ta

en up, and further discussed by O. Johnson, A. Bearse, S. May, Trumbull, Burleigh, Garrison, Abby Kelley, Tanner, and Folsom, and passed by a unani Mr. Garrison, from the business committee, reporte

the following resolutions, which, on motion of O. Johnson, were laid on the table : Resolved, That those professed abolitionists, who

ontinue to support a pro-slavery pulpit, or to sustain pro-slavery candidates for office, show to the world hat they love their own convenience and worldy in-erests, their party and their sect more than they do God and the slave, and are unworthy the profess Resolved, That all expectations of promoting the

welfare of the church by the support of a pro-slavery ministry, or of promoting the pecuniary or other in-erests of the community by supporting pro-slavery andidates for office, are utterly fallacious, and must f necessity end in disappointment. Resolved, That those bodies professing to be church

Kesolved, Unat Hose bodies professing to be church-es of Christ, which in any way give their sanction to slavery, or neglect to bear an unequivocal testimony against it, or endeavor to obstruct the action of their members who are laboring for its overthrow, are un-worthy the name they have assumed, and ought not o be sustained or countenanced by abolitioni

Voted, That this evening be set apart to hear the re-port of the delegates to the (so called) World's Con-

The first of the series of resolutions reported by the pusiness committee was then taken up, and discussed by Messrs. Lincoln, Comings, Johnson, Rogers, Garrison, and C. W. Dennison. Mr. Comings offered the original resolution passed:

Resolved, That those professed abolitionists, w maintain that it is a duty to support ministers, and yet continue to support a pro-slavery instead of an anti-slavery pulpit, or to sustain candidates for any office intend to come home under a year at least. Tell mother that I certainly will take care of him. I have been at considerable expense since I have been here, but I have always made out to pay my way, and as soon as I can get a little before-hand, I will God and the slave, and are unworthy the profession

Voted, That when the convention adjourn, it be to neet at 7 o'clock. P. M.

The second resolution of the series was then take up, discussed by Garrison, Rogers, Loring, and Abby Kelley. The resolution was then laid on the table. and the Convention adjourned.

Tuesday Evening. The Convention again assem-

On motion of Oliver Johnson, the following resolu ion was adopted :

Resolved, That a committee of twelve be appeared. Accorded, That a committee of twelve be appoint-of to report and publish a fist of six or more anti-sla-ery freemen in each of the several congressional dis-ricts of this State, in order to furnish information to hose who desire to scatter their votes at the approach ng Presidential election The following persons were chosen on this com

District No 1-Ellis Gray Loring, of Boston.

" 2-Christopher Robinson, of Lynn. 3-Wm. Ashby, of Salem.

" 4-Amos Farnsworth, of Groton 5-Wm. B. Earle, of Leicester.

6-Southworth Howland, of Brookfield " 7-J. A. Saxton.

8-Josiah Henshaw, of Brookfield. 9-Nathan Heaton, of Franklin.

" 10-Nathan Johnson, of New-Bedford.

" 11-Wm. C. Coffin, of do.

" 12-Richard Clapp, of Dorchaster. Voted, That this committee report to-morrow at

Ellis Gray Loring made some remarks on the sub ject of finance, and, on motion J. O. Burleigh, voted to circulate subscription papers and contribution-boxes for donations and pledges. The sum of \$320 was contributed or pledged, and the further consideration of the subject was postponed to 10 o'clock, to-morrow

morning. The business committee reported the following res lutions, wherupon W. L. Garrison and N P. Rogers proceeded to give an account of their mission to the so called World's Convention :

Resolved, That the course of Wm. Lloyd Garrison Nathaniel P. Rogers, Charles Lenox Remond, and Wm. Adams, as delegates to 'the World's Convention,' in declining to take a sent in the Conference substituted for that body, meets the cordial approval of this Continuous and the Conference substituted for that body, meets the cordial approval of this Conference and the Conference substituted for the Conference substituted for the Conference substituted for the Conference substitute of the Conference substitute his Convention, as a course entirely cons the principles of the Societies which they represe and imperatively called for by the ungenerous ar clusive character of that Conference.

Resolved. That the committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, in organizing the Convention held recently in London, deceived the expectations and buffled the hopes of the abolitionists of this country, who were looking for a 'World's Convention, and insulted the American Anti-Slavery Soci-

On motion of Oliver Johnson, the following resolution was added to the above, and the whole were

Resolved, That the thanks of the aboliti Resolved, That the thanks of the abolitionists of this Commonwealth are specially due to Wendell Phillips, Prof. Wm. Adam, and George Bradburn, for their defence of the right of the female delegates from this-country to seats in the London Conference; and that those members of that Conference from Great Britain, who stood up with these friends of humanity in defence of the right, have won for themselves the admiration and gratitude of all whose abolitionism is not narrowed and shrivelled by sectarian and party in-The Convention adjourned to 9 o'clock, to-morro

morning.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Oct. 7. The Convention again came together.

The second resolution of the series offered by th iness committee yesterday afternoon, was discuss ed by Burleigh, Duvall, Garrison, Wm. B. Earle, and Mellen, and the resolution was passed.

The hour assigned having arrived, the subject of finance was again taken up, and while donations and pledges were being received, remarks were made by Chace, Comings, Tanner, Rogers, and Trumbull.

The third resolution of the series reported yester day was taken up and discussed by Bearse, Garrison Kelley, Johnson, Morse and Bassett, and the resolution unanimously adopted by a rising vote. Adjourned to 2 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION. The nominating committee under the resolution of last evening made a report, which, after discussion by Burleigh, Garrison, Daven port, Rogers, and Jackson, was laid on the table

W. L. Garrison, from the business committee, re ported the following resolutions, which, after discussion by Scott, Garrison, Earle, Johnson, Rogers, Everett, and Duvall, were passed, unanimously, with one exception: Resolved. That William Henry Harrison and Mar

Resolved, That Wilman Henry Harrison and Mar-tin Van Buren, with their accompanying candidates to the offices to which they are nominated, stand pledged before the nation as the rival enemies of the anti-sla-very enterprise, and cannot be voted for by any man who loves that cause, or professes the name of an abo-litionist, without compromising his principles, and dishonoring his profession. Resolved, That this Convention can give no cou

tenance to the third party movement, (as it is co —that that movement is prosecuted in opposition to the sound judgment and clearly expressed voice of a large majority of the American abolitionists—and that its tendency is injurious to the moral progress of the anti-slavery cause.

The following resolutions, reported by the business committee, were passed unanimously, after discussion by several individuals :

Resolved. That the marriage law of this Comwealth, which degrades and punishes persons on ac-count of their complexion, and puts asunder, in an ig-nominious and profligate manner, those whom God has joined together, is a blot upon the character of the State, anti-republican in its operation; and diametri-cally opposed to the spirit of the gospel; and should be immediately erased from the Statute Book.

Resolved, That this Convention would most ur-gently call upon the friends of equal rights in Massa-chusetts to renew their petitions to the Legislature for the abrogation of this unrighteous law at its next

Resolved, That, in calling for the repeal of this law, we do so, not because it relates to the subject of matrimony, but on the ground of its palpable absurdi-

ty, injustice, and oppression.

Resolved, That petitioning Congress and the State Resolved, I hat petudoning Congress and the State Legislatures, in relation to the existence of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia and the Territories, is one of the most effectual means of promoting our enterprise; we therefore entreat abo-litionists not to remit their efforts in this particular sphere of action.

Whereas, the American Auti-Slavery Society ha been treacherously and surreptitiously deprived of its former official organ, The EMANCIPATOR, by those to whom it had confidingly entrusted the management of its affairs; and whereas, the present Executive Committee of that Society, relying upon the support and countenance of their constituents, and with a prompt-ness and energy which do them great credit, have commenced the publication of the NATIONAL AN-TI-SLAVERY STANDARD, to be under the edito-rial care of our highly esteemed brother, NATHANIEL countenance of their constituents, and with a prompt P. ROGERS : therefore.

Resolved, That this Convention earnesly commer the said paper to the confidence and liberal patronage of the abolitionists of this Commonwealth, and of the whole country, as a journal which the great interests of our enterprise demand should be faithfully and vig-The following resolution was presented to the bus

ness committee by a member of the M. E. church :

Resolved, That the passage of a resolution by the late General Conference of the M. E. church held in Baltimore, declaring it 'inexpedient and unjustifiable to admit the testimonies of colored persons in the trial to admit the testimonies of colored persons in the trial of white persons, is an additional evidence that ala-very is the great power which rules the church as well as the nation; and gives to that church the shameless pre-eminence of prostrating itself lowest at the shrine of slavery, by trampling the rights of their acknowledged brethren and sisters contemptue

The following resolution was offered, but, before taking the question, the Convention adjourned to 7 o'clock, this evening.

Resolved, That GEORGE THOMPSON is hereby invited, by this Convention, to revisit Massachusetts at as early a day as may be consistent with his con-

EVENING SESSION. The resolution under discu sion previous to adjournment was laid on the table. and the following taken up, which after discussion by Bearse, Comings, Chace, Davenport, Peck, Regers, Tanner, Duvall, Garrison, Stone, Morse, and Kelley, was passed unanimously:

Resolved, That of all pro-slavery hostilities, the are most malignant and dangerous that wear the guise of abolitionism; and that of these, the most to be dreaded at this crisis—most cautious to be guarded against—and most faithfully to be exposed—is the pro-slavery of 'new organization.'

The resolution lying on the table, inviting George THOMPSON to visit this country, was taken up, and unanimously passed. The following resolutions were passed without dis

Resolved, That the following form of petition ecommended to the citizens of Massashusetts their adoption:
To the honorable the Senate, and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congr

sentatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:

The subscribers, citizens of , in the county of , and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, respectfully request your honorable body, that you will forthwith strike out and repeal so much of the first section of 'an act for establishing the temporary and permanent seat of Government of the United States,' approved July 16th, 1720, as is contained in the following words, to wit—'and until Congress shall otherwise by law provide.'

Resolved, That this Convention recommends to the serious consideration of all philanthropists the mission

Resolved, That this Convention recommends to the serious consideration of all philanthropists the mission of our self-denying friend, Hirax Wilaox, as worthy of their confidence and deserving of such pecuniary support as they may consistently be able to afford it. Resolved, That this Convention hails, with cordial

approval and delight, the appearance in Great Britain of that important anti-slavery movement, the 'British India Society'—formed to give liberty to enslaved and oppressed millions in India, and furnish the manufactories of the civilized world with free labor product instead of slave labor; and that we congratulate that movement and the cause of humanity in the services of George Thompson and Daniel O'Connell.

Resolved, That the prejudice cherished by many professed abolitionists against the colored people, ought, on the ground of consistency, to say nothing about duty, to be immediately abolished.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are due to the trustees and society of the M. E. church of Worcester, for the use of their meeting-house on this occasion.

occasion.

Voted, that the proceedings of this Convention be transmitted to the Board of Managers of the Massa-chusetts Anti-Slavery Society, to be published ander Adjourned sine die.

AMOS FARNSWORTH, President. Whereas, prejudice against the people of color is the result of the condition into which they have been WILLIAM C. COFFIF, Secretaries.

Convention at Springfield.

Agreeably to the call, the Convention assembled in the Unitarian meeting-house in Springfield, Oct. 8, at 2 o'clock, P. M. The meeting, owing to various adverse circumstances, was not a large one, but it was unusually interesting and spirited. The following persons were appointed officers:

President-Dr. Jefferson Church, of Springfield. Vice Presidents-Dr. Amos Farnsworth, of Groton

Daniel Carmichael, of West Springfield; Nathar Johnson, of New-Bedford. Secretary-William M. Chace, of Boston

The following persons were chosen as a business

Win. Lloyd Garrison, N. P. Rogers, Wm. O. Duvall, Abby Kelley, and Abner Sanger. Oliver Johnson and G. W. F. Mellen, were appoint-

d to make out the roll. Mr. Garrison, from the business committee, report d the following resolution, which, having been discussed by Messrs, Garrison, Duvall, Rogers, Henry, Johnson, and A. Kelley, was adopted :

Resolved, That the enslavement of one-sixth of the people of this country ought to silence forever all its claims to Christianity, republicanism, or civilization; it ought to cover us as a nation, and those of us who silently give their assent to it, as individuals, with the infamy that attaches to the greatest of crimes.

On motion of Oliver Johnson, it was Voted, That all persons present, agreeing or disa-greeing in the principles of the call, be invited to par-ficipate in the discussions on the resolutions.

On motion, the evening was assigned as the tim for bearing the statements of Messrs. Garrison and Rogers, relative to the London Convention. The following resolution was next presented, and

estained by Messrs. Garrison, Rogers and Johnson. and adopted : Resolved, That slaveholding is a moral offence against God and man—and not to be cleared away by any influence short of heartfelt repentance and moral

Adjourned to meet at 7 o'clock in the evening

THURSDAY EVENING. Dr. Farnsworth, Vice President, in the chair. The ceting was opened with prayer by Mr. White. The chairman of the business committee reported

the following resolution, which was advocated by Messrs Garrison and Rogers, and unanimously adopt Resolved, That, in the estimation of this C

wealth, the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, in assuming to determine upon the qualifications for admission to the late anti-slavery meeting in London, on the call for 'The World's Convention,' transcended their authority, which extended merely to the right of calling the meeting and providing the place for it; and that that Committee deserves the indignant rebuke of the American abo-litionists for this assumption—and for their presuming to reject a part of the delegation from this country to that meeting:—and this Convention deeply regret, that the London Conference sanctioned the doings of that Committee, and still more deeply, that any fron this side the Atlantic, bearing the name of abolitionists, were found ready to participate in a transaction so unbecoming the professed advocates of human lib

Abby Kelley spoke briefly, and the Convention ad ourned to the next morning, at 9 o'clock. FRIDAY MORNING, 9 o'clock.

The President in the chair. Prayer by Mr. White. The following resolution, having been debated by Messrs. Garrison, Rogers, Chace, Johnson, Stebbins, Mellen, and Henry, Dr. Osgood of Springfield, and Abby Kelley, was adopted . Resolved, That those among us, who occupy posts

of the greatest influence, are most deeply involved in the guilt of our national slaveholding. The following resolution passed without debate : Resolved, That the commanding posts of influence relation to slavery and its abolition, are occupie the professed ministers of the gospel

hort discussion Resolved, That genuine abolitionism is a working, giving, self-sacrificing abolitionism; and all else orthless and spurious Adjourned until 2 o'clock, P. M.

The following resolution was also adopted, after

The President in the chair. Prayer by Dea. H The following resolution, having been discussed at great length, by Messrs. Garrison, Rogers, White,

AFTERNOON.

erome and Mellen, was adopted : Resolved, That the attempt now making by certain professed abolitionists to organize a third political party in this country, ought to be discountenanced by all who are desirous of preserving the moral integrity and of witnessing the speedy triumph, of the anti-slavery cause.

The following resolution was offered by the chair nan of the business committee, and sustained by Mr. Garrison, and unanimously adopted: Resolved, That no man can vote for William Hen-ry Harrison or Martin Van Buren, without voting directly to sustain slavery and he who votes for all

very has no title to the name of 'abolitionist.

The following resolution excited a spirited discussion, in which Messrs. Garrison, Johnson, Chace and Jerome, and A. Kelley, participated, and was unanimously adopted; Whereas, the anti-slavery enterprise is designed to

Whereas, the anti-slavery enterprise is designed to effect a single object,—the emancipation, by moral and religious means, of our enslaved brethren and sisters, and the elevation and improvement of the colored people in our land; and whereas, in order to accomplish this humane purpose, it is desirable and necessary that there should be a union of members of all religious sects, and persons of every shade of religious belief; therefore,

1. Resolved. That any attempt to identify this con-1. Resolved, That any attempt to identify this enterprise with the peculiar religious or political opin-ions of any man, or body of men, is a breach of that faith which is necessary to harmonious action, and should meet the indignant frown of all who have at

heart the welfare of the slave.

2. Resolved, That to point the finger of scorn or reproach at any individual in our ranks, on account of his sentiments in relation to other subjects, or to refuse to co-operate with him in labors for the adcancement of the cause, betrays a spirit of sectarian

sm and intolerance which is hostile to the great prin-iples of our enterprise.

3. Resolved, That the American and Massachusetts 3. Resolved, that the American and Massacausetts
Anti-Slavery Societies, for their firm and fearless
course in refusing to exclude from our common platform, or to censure any person on account of sex or
religious opinion, and for their faithful exertions to
preserve the cause from the blighting and withering
influences of sect and party, are entitled to the confidence and support of all the friends of humanity. Adjourned to 7 o'clock, P. M.

FRIDAY EVENING Nathan Johnson, of New-Bedford, in the chair. The chairman on business reported the following esolutions, which led to a long and animated discus sion, and were adopted with great unanimity :

Resolved, That, among the most important mora and philanthropic movements of the age, the forma-tion of the British India Society, for the abolition of slavery in British India, and the rescue of one hun-dred and fifty millions of the natives of that country from British injustice and oppression, is to be hailed with the deepest interest; especially as the successful prosecution of the grand object of that Society cannot fail to infact a heavy blow upon the system of slavery in this country, by bringing cotton raised by free laor into competition with slave-grown cotton.

Resolved, That this Convention learn, with great

ensure, that an invitation has been extended to GEORGE THOMPSON to revisit our GEORGE THOMPSON to revisit our shores, and participate with us in the glorious struggle for the supremacy of Liberty over Slavery.

Resolved, That the pro-slavery spirit of the country manifests itself, at this crisis, in its most insidious, malignant and dangerous form under the anti-slavery guise of 'new-organization'—and, as such, demands of all friends of the slave prompt exposure, and most faithful reprehension.

faithful reprehension.

Resolved, That whoever supports the longer con-Resolved, That whoever supports the longer con-tinuance of sluvery—whether by actual practice, de-fence, or apology—by ecclesiastical or political influ-ence, or by that silence which gives consent—is more or less guilty of the crime of man-stealing. Resolved, That American slavery is a complication

Resolved, That American slavery is a compication of the foulest crimes—such as man-stealing, robbery, concubinage and murder—and no person should be recognized or sustained as a Christian minister, who refuses to identify himself with the anti-slavery enterprise, and bear an open and vigorous testimony against the system.

Whereas, prejudice against the people of color is

thrust by the oppression and tyranny which ha

thrist by the oppression and tyranny which have be exercised towards them—therefore, Resolved, That the American people are day guilty in this matter, inasmuch as they are addituded to injury by despising those whom they have graded, and continuing that degradation by their.

empt.

Resolved, That the resolutions on the sub-Acsolved, That the resolutions on the su slavery, recently adopted by the Hampden, tion of Congregational ministers, are onso principle, cold in spirit, and betray an indiffi-the wrongs of the slave, and a hardness of a compatible alike with sound abolitionism and

character of ministers of Christ Voted, That the thanks of this Convention be prof. ferred to the proprietors of this meeting-house, for the use of it for our meetings.

On motion, the Convention, at a late hour, adjour ed, sine die. JEFFERSON CHURCH, President WM. M. CHACE, Secretary.

LETTERS READ AT THE WORCESTER CONVENTION. Letter from Luther Myrick. CAZENOVIA, Sept. 25, 1840

MY DEAR BROTHER: MY DEAR BROTHER:

On my return home from a lecturing tour, I for
a letter addressed to me, by yourself, in behit
the committee of arrangements of the Massachus
Anti-Slavery Society, proffering a kind and car And-Shards and earn solicitation to me to attend the contemplated me ings of your Society, to be held in Worcester, the 6th and 7th of Oct. next, and in Springfield the two succeeding days,

Permit me, dear brother, in reply to this frates request, to say, that I am compelled, on the account of previous engagements, to decline accepting the invitation, as it is impossible for me to be present of those occasions. I can assure you, however, the if it were consistent for me to take the journey, would afford me the highest pleasure to uniter and mingle my prayers and my effor sympathies, and mingle my prayers and my effor with the noble spirits of Massachusetts, who, in h gone years, have braved the storm of reproach calumny, which has poured in tempest-fury on the heads; to unite with them, I repeat, in vindicating the cause of the down-trodden and oppressed. But in this glorious cause of universal liberty, person considerations must be sacrificed to duty, and wh God directs our foot-steps, we must cheerfully our way, confiding in his wisdom to guide, and in his power to protect and crown our feeble labor with success. In accordance, therefore, with sentiment, I must content myself, at present, was putting forth my efforts, in this vicinity, in behalf of the enslaved in Church and State,

How rapidly do the demands for faithful, uncom-

How rapidly do the demands for faithful, uncompromising laborers increase! The sons of freedom, instead of having leisure to lay aside their arms, and amuse themselves with a retrospective view, need to gird themselves anew, and redouble their exertions, and retax their energies, and rush to the combat, trusting in God omnipotent, and the swod of the Spirit. On this subject however works are of the Spirit. On this subject, however, words an needless when addressed to you and the friends of liberty in Massachusetts. For, if I mistake not, yo are much in the advance of us, both in thought an action. We are now passing the ordeal, through which you have already made your way. As whether we sustain the trial, and preserve the aust of truth and righteousness from deep and everlasting disgrace, is yet on the records of the future. Ou leading men, as they are called, such as the noble Smith, Goodell, Greene and Stewart, have entered the lists of the political scramble, and, of course drag many abolitionists with them. This is the oc casion of contention, strife, bitter words, and co equently, of schism and division. But, more of the You have alluded, in your letter, to the political

mania exemplified in the conduct of the two gree contending parties of the day, and the consequent re sult upon our holy cause. Here is an evil which abolitionists must grapple with in every section of the free North. It is deeply rooted and widely pread. To meet the evil, preserve the cause reedom from the vortex of runn, into which, the pr vailing political phrenzy threatens to plunge it, c stitutes the great desideratum of the abolitionists, the present crisis, and absorbs all their mind a To guide the anti-slavery vessel safely a securely through the perils to which the politics has subjected it, requires more wisdom to is usually found among finite intelligences.

But, we must not faint, nor be discouraged. If and storms of persecutions which have formerly e compassed us, will, if we confide in Him, lead us of to victory and triumph. Our greatest danger arises as I conceive, in such perilous times, from an almost universal tendency in man, to assume to himself the prerogative of managing the helm, and attempting de the ship by his own worldly policy. If would unceasingly trust in the arm of the Mo High, and perseveringly wield the weapons wi which He has furnished us, in all our moral conflicts we should outride the storm in safety, and hall the

destined port with shouts of uninterrupted joy. To witness the enthusiasm manifested by politic men in the support of their respective candidate for office, without regard to the sighs, groans tears of the slave, is both surprising and paint How they can pacify their consciences, while the 'turning away their ears from hearing the law,' to me unaccountable. It developes most striking the deep hold which mere political consideration have on the minds of the Church and State boasted land of the free. And to correct this e and turn the tide of feeling and action into their gitimate channel, is a work of no small momen Oh, for patience and wisdom to direct! But ho shall we meet the exigences of the present, and to them to the advantage of Freedom's cause, is oft-repeated inquiry? To settle this question, if

mistake not, is the paramount object of your appoint
ed meetings. And now to the question.

1st. I am fully convinced that no course of action is more hazardous, than to meet the enemy on hi own ground, to assume his mode of warfare, and contend with him with his own or similar weapons In vain that we oppose him arm to arm, and might to might, by dint of human prowess. We must of comignt, by dint of human prowess. We most cupy a higher and holier position than our foe, if would bear off the palm of victory. On this pair some of our brethren, I think, have betrared a mentable want of skill in moral warfare. They are pear to encourage themselves with the hope of turning the mighty slavery-channel by the power of the ballot-box, by a 'forcible entry' upon the politic of our nation. To me, the scheme is perfectly Use I have scanned this subject, and am fully convi

I have scanned this subject, and am fully connected that the measure is fraught with only evil to or holy enterprise. While I can discover no possible advantage to be derived from this measure, I can see a train of evils clustering along its path. Already have we, in this region, began to feel some of its blighting effects. Of these disastrons results, I early notified the friends of humanity, but it was of little avail. The Empire State is thrown into the crucible, and we must wait the event. Again, receible, and we must wait the event. Again,
2d. We should beware of heaping upon those abolitionists, who have hitherto stood firm to the cause
but have recently been swept off by the tide of pe litical enthusiasm, with such deminciation, about suspicion and invective, as will tend only to suspicion and invective, as will them to a returnless distance from our ranks. The proper course to pursue, in relation to such breth ren, is, the direction given by the apostle—if a brother be overtaken in a fault, we which are spin ual restore such an one in the spirit of meckack considering thyself lest thou also be tempted.

While we faithfully bear testimony against ther derilections from the path of rectitude, let us maintain our held or the path of rectitude, let us maintain our held or the path of rectitude, tain our hold on their consciences and sym The course for voting abolitionists, I think is plain. And, especially, where you are conscious you hold the balance of power between the two paties. Stand up on the broad platform of truth, up yielding to party policy, and thus compet the parties from motives of policy, if not from a sense of justice, to nominate candidates for office who are friends to to nominate candidates for office who are friends to the rights of the poor. They will do it, if they learn that they can be the first that they can be the state of the poor. the rights of the poor. They will do it, if they learn that they can make no breach upon your ranks. Be parties should be made acquainted with your strength, and with your determination to live and die under the banner of freedom—that no mere political considerations can make you swerve from the truth—that you are resolved to 'remember them that are in bonds as bound with them, as well at the ballot-box, as in your prayers and lectures.

ore in bonds as bound with them, as a reliot-box, as in your prayers and lectures.

Under such circumstances, I cannot believe that the political parties will madly disregard your poser and holy fidelity to the cause of the oppressed. If they will continue to prove traitors to freedom and humanity, then let your absence from the polis bear humanity, then let your absence from the polis bear humanity. testimony against their oppression and base to the Southern Moloch.

Thus, my brother, have I, in this manner, just sketched a synopsis of my views in relation to momentous question. And rest assured, that a I have expressed is not in the manner of dictal

or would I proper these things in the set solicitation.

Dear brother in the with equity be with J. A. Collin

olitionist to st disenthralled firmly resolved Baal, though e complish their equal rights in noble example others to imit

WHOLE

Let

DEAR SIR:

Yours of th anticipated C field, was rec ry of our Stat you, were it i my humble fe my humble le land, would should I tread pilgrim fathe liberty:—upo them from th potism, secon physical degi the South. were it in my join you, in generous sor their fathers

for either of idency, who have dared t frages of fre professed reped our nation every uncorr principles of For, differ th in point of yet I see not engage in st and every at the sacred My brothe be proved to ings. I gree

counted with

that they ha

to subserve

acter: or, if

proved that t

jure a favori clude thus it to be with u vor the elect didates for t ple, as to de have profess that professi ters and chu ranks act in You have of high sec years, lest s man liberty creed, or in the cautious ken their sta mitted as to slavery deno names (to of men when courts (!) to knocks the Look, for spleader, so the contracted, and brought men that wi may rely up will be mea

ting religion party intere-ways been t man whose to be subser relied on for principles a your streng when I look am for the f have but litt our land by moral obliga Christians. tences may in their mic descendant seech them Freedom's

obligations of Christ an

history, and ers, (would already mad demagogue: refusing the disgraced to right, and a the reforms male and fo volving upo titude. Ma and save us

gree.

J. A. Col

not your libe

BETRAY IT

not that ind

FRIEND Co I receive I cannot at portance of gage the at I have no h ing my vie voting abol so far as po always bee have taken party. Bu ent position governmen I trust my that I can

conduct of If the profe creant to th for slavery, there are the better thing vote the Hisand sentime in political from my be abolitionist scourging a

a great noi rights. The cule. They and murder very of this very prlitical slavery can I A. Collins.

Letter from J. N. T. Tucker.

fathers, as they rested from their flight for :-upon the generous hills which sheltered

the pursuit of religious despotism-a des

degradation, our ill-fated countrymen at the Joyfully should I make the journey

in my power. I should cheerfully, heartily no, in the hope of staying the hands of the

but servile menialty of the citizens of

renational character by their nominations. And uncorrupted freeman would show his indigna-

poles of impartial liberty enjoy a representation.

iffer though we may, conscientiously, widely,
int of measures for producing political effect,
ice not why we may not all, with one accord,

e in strife of righteous effort to prevent any

ry abolitionist in the land from desecrating

d profession of abolition upon the altars of

of sound tried abolitionists is very likely to

evidence, that many whom we have

e some political interest of a selfish char

isted only on condition that it should not in-

ith us, but who now, in the hour of trial, fa-

similarly in reference to those who

ed to be very far below our former reckon-

rty, supporting slavery.
My brother, it appears to me very clear, that the

nontraine evidence, at the coming election, show hat they had no higher motive in joining us, than

ter: or, if that be not proved, I fear it will be need that the apparent abolitionism of thousands

tre a favorite party. May we not as justly con-

thus in reference to those who have profes

lates for the highest office in the gift of the peo-

ranks act in the two places?
You have not failed to notice the feverish anxiety

high sectarians among us, during the last few ars, lest some step of the great enterprise of hu-m liberty should wound the head of some favorite

eed, or injure some favorite denomination—and e cautiousness with which these persons have ta-

a their stand in our ranks, not to get so far com

mitted as to be unable to keep in the grace of pro-slavery denominations, while they have enrolled their

eader, so the host -and it will be that same selfish,

contracted, Christless spirit imbibed by the laity, and brought into the political field by that class of

men that will disgrace the name of freemen. You may rely upon it, sir, the political oligations of men will be measured by the standard of their religious obligations; and if men, professing to be the friends

of Christ and His poor, will, for the sake of promo

the slave, that same class will, to promote a political parly interest, sacrifice the same cause. It has al-ways been true, whether men see it or not, that a man whose moral principles are of so little worth as

o be subservient to a worldly interest, can never be elied on for a conflict of hazard. But when these

inciples are a matter of conscience, you may count

your strength—they will stand in peril. And when I look at such facts as these, strenuous as I am for the faithful use of the elective franchise, I

have but little hope of seeing slavery removed from our land by political action, until a higher sense of moral obligation can be created in the hearts of

I pray that the predictions of the foregoing sen-

abolitionists. And would God permit the to status in their midst, and address them, as a brother, the descendant of New-England's heroes, I would beseek them, by their 'sacred honor,' pledged on Freedom's altar by their self-sacrificing sires; betray not your liberty, bought by the toils, and suffering, and blood of those fathers in the field of battle! Oh,

BETRAY IT NOT, MY COUNTRYMEN! Leave

net that indelible stain to go down upon your life's history, and your children's fame. Nay, my broth-

ers, (would I say, if among you,) wipe out the stain already made by forgetful patriots, in the servile sup-

ort given to despotism by our land, in its unjust and wicked laws and customs. Brave the frowns of leangagues—dare to meet and confront them by

frown in doing right, than for life to be the

clasing them your votes-better to bear their me

isgraced tool of a slaveholding, slave-apologizing

Oh, how much do we need fixed principles of

nale and female, require, each for the duties de-polying upon them, a high standard of faith and rec-

Letter from Peleg Clarke.

I received thy note of the 11th inst. inviting m

to attend the Worcester Convention: in answer to which I must say, (although I very much regret it.) I cannot attend. I think I duly appreciate the importance of the subjects which will probably engage the attention of the meeting: and as thou re-

quests my views on the political aspect of our cause, I have no hesitancy in giving them; that is, in giving my views of what I conceive to be the duty of voting abolitionists. In the first place, I may say,

ive taken part in politics, I have voted with that irty. But thou art aware, I presume, of my pres-

t position, with respect to the support of human wernments, voting, &c. I take no part in it; but

rost my mental vision is not so beclouded, but it I can discover the consistent and inconsistent addition those who do. But what can be done?

I the professed friends of the slave will prove re-reant to the cause, belie their profession, and vote or slavery, how can we help it? I discover that

ere are those in this State, (of whom I had hoped

and sentiment, if I could conscientiously take part in political action, I would sooner sever my hand from my body than support their candidate. What!

scourging and lynching enough? They have made a great noise and adoe about liberty and human rights. They have been hated and held up to ridi-

ery of this country; and now the great pro-sla

very prlitical parties have brought forward their pro-slavery candidates for the first office in the gift of the people, and are seeking aid from the abolition-ists to elect them; and are securing assurances, I

They have been persecuted, mobbed, scourged, murdered! And by whom? By the pro-sla-

r things,) who are prepared and determined to the Harrison ticket. Whig as I am, in feeling

nists role for slavery? Have they not had

udact of those who do.

ight, and a just sense of individual o

J. A. Collins.

t, and a just sense of individual obligation in reformation of corrupt society. Abolitionists,

May God give us all the grace we need

The slave's and yours.

COVENTRY, R. L. ninth mo. 25th, 1840.

s from the shame of recreancy in any de-In Freedom's battle, ever

J. N. T. TUCKER.

may prove altogether untrue of New-England onists. And would God permit me to stand

professed to be with us, and have sacrificed profession in the support of pro-slavery minis-

d churches, when we remember many of our

nd not even to that which crushes in

ms from soiling the imperishable fame of

rs bycasting a pro-slavery, pro-despotic vote

of the unworthy candidates for the Pres-min the Whig and Administration parties

to hold up before this nation for the suf-

would ever brook the insult offer

sult, by staying away from the polls,

ntions on the subject of by the Hampden Associa-nisters, are unsound in betray an indifference to do a hardness of heart in-abolitionism and with the

this Convention be pa

n, at a late hour, adjours. CHURCH, President.

ERS ESTER CONVENTION. ther Myrick.

NOVIA, Sept. 25, 1840. y yourself, in behalf of ents of the Massachusette ring a kind and earnest held in Worcester, on t, and in Springfield

in reply to this fraternal empelled, on the account decline accepting the e for me to be pres ure you, however, that, to take the journey, i st pleasure to unite my prayers and my efforts, assachusetts, who, in by storm of reproach and storm of reproach and in tempest-fury on their I repeat, in vindicating ien and oppressed. But, iversal liberty, personal ficed to duty, and where the control of the control of the conve must cheerfully wend isdom to guide, and in crown our feeble labors ce, therefore, with this myself, at present, with his vicinity, in behalf of

State, ands for faithful, uncom The sons of freedom, lay uside their armor. a retrospectiv nipotent, and the swo ect, however, words are you and the friends of or, if I mistake not, you nade your way. om deep and everlastin ords of the future. Stewart, have entered ramble, and, of them. This is the oc-

r letter, to the political onduct of the two great And the consequent re Here is an evil which with in every section of ply rooted and widely preserve the cause of eatens to plunge it, can m of the abolitioni avery vessel safely and is to which the party uires more wisdom that e intelligences. r be discouraged. He

bark through the seas which have formerly ennfide in Him, lead us on r greatest dangerarises us times, from an almos to assume to himself the e helm, and attempting worldly policy. If we worldly policy. If we the arm of the Most ield the weapons with n all our moral conflicts, in safety, and hail the uninterrupted joy. n manifested by political respective candidates the sighs, groams and surprising and painful

consciences, while thus elopes most strikingly political considerations hurch and State in this and notion into their leof no small moment.
m to direct! But how
of the present, and turn
Freedom's cause, is the settle this question, if I t object of your appoint-

he question. that no course of action meet the enemy on his mode of warfare, and wn or similar weapons. arm to arm, and might prowess. We must oc-ation than our fee, if we On this point nk, have betrayed a laral warfare. They aps with the hope of tannel by the power of the
ntry' upon the politics
cheme is perfectly Ulocheme is perfectly Ulo

t, and am fully convinc ht with only evil to our an discover no possible on this measure, I can ng along its path. Alng along its path, h, began to feel some of lesse disastrous results, I humanity, but it was of tate is thrown into the the event. Again, heaping up stood firm to the cause, of off by the tide of pro-denunciation, abuse, ill tend only to threat e from our ranks. The relation to such breth-by the apostle—If a tit, ye which are spirit-the spirit of meckness, ou also be tempted. estimony against the rectitude, let us ma ences and sympathies bolitionists, I think, is ere you are conscious per you are conscious re between the two parl platform of truth, untures compel the parties, from a sense of justice, fice who are friends to will do it, if they learn a upon your ranks. The acquainted with year termination to live and dom—that no mere pake yon swerve from the to 'remember them that nem, as well at the baland lectures.

I cannot believe that y disregard your power.

y disregard your power of the oppressed. If traitors to freedom and nee from the polls bear ssion and base bowing

in this namer, ju ne manner of dictations

and I presume to advise you, I only suggest things in compliance with your kind but earnr. may the Lord God of truth and with you, and preside in your deliberations, t in your discussions, and prompt every abst to stand up like a freeman and a Christian, illed from secturian and political trammels. tention of using them to my injury and overthrow—to enable them to effect that, which it is my object public, unequivocal testimony against slavery in our public, unequivocal testimony against slavery agai ough earth and hell should combine to actheir ruin. I pray God that the friends of us in the Bay State will present such a male in this matter, as shall be safe for all to enable them to effect that, which it is my object to prevent—is the height of folly, madness, idiotism. Shall we exclaim against assassination, and at the same moment put a dagger into the hand of the assassin? But I have no patience to argue the question with those abolitionists who are leaning towards the support of either Van Buren or Harrison, for those who know the recition of these indicates.

John A. Collins, your friend and brother for universal human lib-LUTHER MYRICK. son; for those who know the position of these indi-viduals, (and every abolitionist should know it.) and APULIA, N. Y. Sept. 21, 1840. are still determined to support them, are not worthy the name of abolitionists. I say it with much de-liberation and reflection: they are not worthy the name they profess: be they whom they may, few or many, high or low, great or small, they are not worthy. They may have what appears to them Yours of the 14th, inviting my attendance at your ipated Conventions at Worcester and Spring-was received on my return from the anniversa-our State Society; in reply to which, I assure plausible reasons for their course. I have heard re it in my power, this opportunity of placing ble feet upon the honored soil of New-Eng-ould be gladly embraced. Yes, proudly trend upon that soil which supported our plausione reasons for their course. I may heard
some of them—I have read the speech of Wm.
Slade in Congress, and a more injurious speech to
the cause of abolition, I have never heard. Your
Prestons, Calhouns and Clays are anti-slavery compared with it. They are consistant in their iniquity.
Catch these men supporting abolitionists, and, as

the saying is, you will 'catch a weazel asleep.'
Thou wilt perceive I have given my views witharsh and uncharitable towards some of my brother abolitionists; but I would not wish to be so. I speak the sentiments of my heart fully and plainly; ney have the same privileges: and if my conduct your meeting. I hope they will not withold rebuke, nor spare the rod, I shall try to take it ciety on the fac

Now, friend, in conclusion, we have one consolasure of the victory. This political campaign I merical strength. It would be very desirable to know how many will be able to pass through this firey ordeal without being con-

us as in the day of battle,
Thy friend,
PELEG CLARKE.

Letter from J. C. Hathaway. FARMINGTON, Ontario, Co., N. Y. 9th mo. 17, 1840.

DEAR FRIEND-Thy letter of the 11th inst., invitng me to be present at your State Anti-Slavery Convention, to be held at Worcester and Spring-

I thank the Committee for their kind invitation. than their abhorrence of slavery. I have long wished to mingle with the free spirits of Massachusetts, and catch something of their aronsciences of men with a zeal and earnestness com- its vigils. sames (to case conscience, perhaps) among the friends of impartial freedom. The action of such men when they come into their ecclesiastical courts (') to legislate, (or in minor forms to vote,) knocks their profession of liberty in the head! Look, for specimens, at a Kirk, a Cox! And as the looker we the host and it will be that same selfish. men occupy the Presidential chair for four years to

aid of his vote? and that write grievousness which they have pre-scribed; to turn aside the needy from judgment, and to take away the right from the poor of my people, that widows may be their prey; and that they may rob the fatherless !"

ties are the complete slaves of the South, and sworn to do her bidding. It is the slave power which preides at their cancuses and conventions, and nominslaves. Better at once come out openly, and swear allegiance to the bloody monster, and sacrifice truth and right upon her unholy altar, than to do the altar whatever she may require, whether it be party predilections in Church or State, or even a seat in predilections in Church or State, or the (so called) World's Convention.

Respectfully thine,
J. C. HATHAWAY. P. S. A heart full of love to the brethren and sis

Letter from J. M. McKim.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30, 1840. MY DEAR FRIEND:
Although I shall not be able to avail myself of your kind invitation to attend the Anti-Slavery Convention to be held at Worcester on the 7th and

I am especially glad to see by your letter, that the relations of abolitionists to the *Church* and *State*, and the duties growing out of these relations, are to and the duties growing out of these relations, are to form prominent topics in your discussions. On the subject of the Church, Massachusetts abolitionists will stand, and endure even unto the end. May the subject of the Church, Massachusetts abolitionists have spoken nobly, and done well. They have arowed it to be the duty of the true opponents of slavery to have no fellowship with any church, or professed minister of the gospel, who either hold slaves, or apologize for slavery. Not that they would recommend the abrogation of all religious worship, or would 'forsake the assembling of themselves together as the manner of some is; but they believe that worship to be acceptable, must be ofbelieve that worship to be acceptable, must be of-

fear, from some, that they will afford that aid. What can be more audacious and insulting? Can it be possible, that any who have been baptized into the principles of our holy enterprise can be so infatuated, so lost to all self-respect, as to be duped by these sycophants? I trust I can forgive my enemies, forgive those who may have insulted and abused me, and more especially, if they should show symptoms of repentance; but to put instruments of chastisements and torture into their hand, knowing their intention of using them to my injury and overthrow—to enable them to effect that, which it is my object

J. M. McKIM.

among the letters read to the meeting:

Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society. The annual meeting of the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society was held in this city on Wednesday last. Our paper goes to press too early to enable us to give any account of its proceedings. The following was

" Boston, Oct. 13, 1840. MRS. MARIA W. CHAPMAN:

ESTERMED FRIEND-As I am pledged to be present at the quarterly meeting of the Middlesex County Anti-Slavery Society, which is to be holden at Groton to-morrow, it will not be in my power to address the out much in the form of argument: that will be members of the Boston Female A S. Society, in acmore ably supplied at the Convention—and I hope it will be, in a manner to save our cause from reproach and ruin. I am aware, I shall be considered paper, that, if it were possible for me to be in two members of the Boston Female A S. Society, in acpaper, that, if it were possible for me to be in two places at the same time, it would give me the greatest satisfaction to participate in the proceedings of

I congratulate the Boston Female Anti-Slavery So ciety on the fact, that, notwithstanding its demise has been 'officially ' proclaimed to the country, it is still ion—our strength does not consist in numbers: if the distribution of the pristing and the p aced to even less than that of Gideon still we are therance of our great anti-slavery enterprise,—undisheartened by the secession of treacherous friends and the assaults of open foes,-and resolved to keep the very designate to know now many will be able to pass through this firey ordeal without being confield until liberty be proclaimed throughout all the sumed, or having the smell of fire upon them. This land unto all the inhabitants thereof. I congratulate is a time of proving, and may the Lord strenghten the Society that it is once more a united body, having one faith, one spirit, one purpose; that the evil spirit of sectarianism has been cast out of it, and sent to 'its own place'; that though among its members are found persons of almost every religious persuasion in the land, there is, nevertheless, benevolen sympathy and true Christian charity among them all, leading them to forget all theological disputes and sectarian distinctions in the cause of suffering humanity; and that it has lost nothing, but gained much, by the withdrawal of those whose love of sect is stronger

The Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society does not need any panegyric from me, or from others, to esdor and devotion in the cause of humanity; but circumstances are such that I cannot consistently do myself the pleasure of being present at the proposed the friends of emancipation universally. Its deeds the friends of emancipation universally. Its deeds Conventions. I view the present as a most impor- shine like the stars, and are seen as clearly on the tant crisis in the anti-slavery cause. The fierce conflict of the two great political parties threatens to drown, for a time at least, the voice of the bleedng bondman as he cries for aid. The waves of now breaks forth from a cloudless sky. In the corruption and high party spirit that are rolling over troublous times of mobocracy, the Society stood our land, will sweep away all who are not grounded erect, as self-possessed in spirit and dauntless in mien on the immovable rock of principle. It is, then, the utmost importance, that every friend of the At the present crisis, more searching than any that slave should be vigilant and active, and that the great principles of truth, which lie at the foundation of our enterprise, should be pressed home upon the and burning, steadfast in its integrity, and sleepless in

mensurate with their importance. In a government dide ours, where the people are the source of power, well as men. The Moloch of slavery has, from the the responsibility of conferring power upon an un-well as men. The Moloch of slavery has, from the worthy candidate must rest upon the people; and where is the professed abolitionist who dare incur tion in the anti-slavery cause, by howling about the the responsibilty of casting a vote for Martin Van indelicacy of their publicly pleading for their imbrut-Buren or William Henry Harrison? If such there be, let him pause and reflect! If either of those beware how they travel out of their 'appropriate n occupy the Presidential chair for four years to sphere, and piously quotes scripure to prove that they belitionists. Fully committed and pledged, as ought to be dumb on the anti-slavery platform, espethey both are well known to be, to the slave power, will it be a source of sweet reflection to any abolitionist, as he listens to the cry of the southern such of them as dare to act on the doctrine, that, in captive groaning beneath the oppressive burden of a pro-slavery government, that the Chief Magistrate of Christ Jesus, there is neither bond nor free; neither that government was elevated to that position by the male nor female, but all are one-and if one, then not two-then not superior and inferior-then not high Woe unto them that decree unrighteous decrees, and low. Associated with these in the same unrightcous crusade are seen many professed abolitionists, whose clamor is more noisy, whose behavior is more outrageous, and whose spirit is more frantic, than those in whose company they are found. So hostile way rob the fatherless?
Who is responsible for the 'unrighteous decrees' of this government? Most surely, the people. Let every abolitionist see well to it, then, that the enactors and executors of these 'unrighteous decrees, do not receive the aid of his vote to clothe them with power, without which these unrighteons de- all who believe in the sinfulness of slaveholding-so with power, without which these unrighteous decrees could not be enacted nor executed. Let him never give the slave occasion to say, when he is cloven down by the sword of power and office, that my professed friend furnished the instrument of my destruction.' destruction.

Will any say that 'certain other great interests must be taken into consideration'? Let such retheir old anti-slavery associates, and wagad a war of Let such re- their old anti-slavery associates, and wagad a war of member that no superstructure of political economy can ever be upheld or supported, which is based on recognizes no distinction in sex. The leaders in this the blood, and tears, and groans of injured innocence; and that no policy of either state or nation can ever receive the approbation of heaven, or of good men, which requires the sacrifice of eternal principle to Angelina E. and Sarah M. Grimke, at the time those eminent women were lecturing to promiscuous as-It is well known that both the great political par- semblies in New-England. What do they plead now, in justification of their present schismatical conduct Conscience! Where was their conscience at that pettes their candidates; and will continue to do so, so riod? And when have they been required to vote in long as freement continue to support her candidates an anti-slavery meeting against the convictions of for this time, under the present peculiar circumstances —and he who does it is but the slave of too, that they have not left us merely that they may prosecute the anti-slavery reform in their own way, leaving their former coadjutors, in the spirit of chrisidding of her subordinates and sub-agents. I do to the tian toleration, to follow the dictates of their own tope that abolitionists will no longer bow down to en by praying that 'Every yoke may be broken, and that the oppressed may go free;' but let all, who have taken more themselves the name of Aboutton. IST, either renounce it at once and forever, or go forward with an eye single to Truth, and follow her conscience. Hence, they have snared no aniconstance of the state of the er conscience. Hence, they have spared no pains to wherever she may lead, and sacrifice upon her holy make the old anti-slavery organization detestable, and to hold it up as a dangerous body, unworthy of the support or countenance of good men! They have tried to supplant it by every means in their power, and up to the present hour their hostility is virulent

> in the extreme. The effect of this abusive conduct and sectariar movement has been to purify our ranks, inspire woman with a just sense of her own equality, and ad-

vance the cause of universal reform. There is, however, a mighty work yet to be done nd they who are not prepared to make liberal sacrifices, and encounter much reproach, and 'lap water with their tongues,' and have grown weary in well-Sth of October, I am pleased to have an opportunity of expressing the interest I feel in your contemplated meeting, my sympathy with you, and my high expectations of good to the cause from your delibers which now animates the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society shall continue to dwell in it, I canno believe that any thing will arise to induce it to forsake the cause, or compromise its principles, or sally

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

fered up independent of pro-slavery sects, and that Christians, who would keep themselves pure and be consistent, should not belong to assemblies where their dearest principles are despised, and where they must become partakers of other men's sins.

Now I earnestly hope that the convention will import a politicipate the days of the produce Association, in compliance with the invitation of our esteemed friend Daniel L. Miller, Jr., of Philadelphia; but our numerous engagements will Now I earnestly hope that the convention will impress upon abolitionists the duty of carrying out this same principle in their citizen as well as Christian capacity. It will not be sufficient to resolve to any discussion of the question.

Conventions at Worcester and Springfield.

The proceedings of the State Conventions which were Mr. GARRISON: The proceedings of the State Conventions which were held in Worcester and Springfield, last week, may be found in preceding columns. It will be seen that the resolutions which were adopted on the occasion, were of a radical character, and make clean work of slavery, a pro-slavery church and priesthood, sectarianism, publicial partyism, &c. &c. In both Conventions, it was determined unanimously, (one individual excepted, and he, strange to tell! a colored man,) that no abolitionist could give his vote for William Henry Henrich and the control of candidates. It was thought to be rendered necessary, by the neculiar was the neculiar was thought to be rendered necessary. Harrison or Martin Van Buren, without compromising his principles, and dishonoring his profession. The third party movement was also condemned, with the same unanimity. The resolutions respecting the British India Society, and inviting our elongething of the British India Society, and inviting our elongething of the British India Society, and inviting our elongething of the Commonwealth.

Now, as very few abolitionists can know even the Now, as very few abolitionists can know even the shores, were adopted by acclamation. Connected as Mr. Thompson is with that Society, and essential as are his labors to the promotion of the mighty object it has in view, it is by no means probable that he will thus given to him—at least, so far as to take up his residence among us, though we trust he will find an opportunity, now that the conveyance between the appearance of nominating candidates, declined takvisit to his old American friends, if nothing more.

The Convention at Worcester was quite as well atsuppose would attend where they knew their consistency would be called in question, and the pro-slavery character of Harrispn and Van Buren held up to character of Harrispa and Van Buren held up to view. They kept away to a man, and thus gave the atrongest proof that they were not able to vindicate their course. If they feel that it is essential to the their course. If they feel that it is essential to the honor and prosperity of the nation (save the mark !) that Gen. Harrison or Mr. Van Buren should be put into the Presidential chair-if they truly believe that office. the anti-slavery cause has little or nothing to do with the Presidential election-if they regard themselves as the faithful and consistent friends of immediate emancipation-why were they not present at these Conventions to participate in the political discussions, and to show their brethren who intend to scatter the votes, or to refrain from voting at all, that duty and ne cessity warrant abolitionists to go with their party. even though the candidate of the party, and the party itself, are pledged to the south to give protection and support to the hellish system of slavery

The meeting at Springfield was a small one, owing o various causes, but exceedingly interesting. Th presence and speeches of our bro Rogers of New Hampshire, and Duvall of western New-York, and of Abby Kelley, both at Springfield and Worcester, added greatly to the interest of the occasion. We regret that no reporter was present; for such exhibitions of mind and soul ought not to be confined to the audiences before whom they were made, but presented before the whole country.

In common with many others, we would gratefully cknowledge our indebtedness to our friend J. M Earle of Worcester, and Dr. Jefferson Church of Springfield, for their hospitality during the sittings of the Convention. We shall refer to these meetings in another number.

County Meetings.

Now is the season for anti-slavery gatherings During the spring and summer, it is difficult to ge access to the people in public convocations, especially the yeomanry, 'the bone and muscle of the Com-The busiest part of the year is now nearly terminated-a beneficient Providence has give on to the husbandman a most bounteous harvest-and both time and means can now be commanded, and should be liberally appropriated to the furtherance of our august enterprise. It is time to commence the fall and winter campaign with new energy, zeal and determination. Let our friends in Essex, Bristol and Norfolk, fail not to attend the county meetings, as ad vertised in another column. The slave expects that every abolitionist will do his duty. They must be Our cause is paspresent en masse as far as possible. ing through a most trying crisis, and every abolitionis hould be found at his post. He must be poor, or busy or slothful indeed, who cannot devote at least one day in three months to this subject-to a meeting with others who are laboring for the salvation of our com mon county, and the deliverance of millions of slaves We shall endeavor to be present at the meetings al

BRITISH INDIA. We give, this week, the ren der of the valuable and powerful speech of George Thompson, delivered at the great India meeting it Manchester. Let it be carefully perused by all our readers, and especially by all southern slaveholders who are so deeply interested in this momentous ques

ARNOLD BUFFUM, who has been for some time zealously laboring in our cause at the West, propose to publish, at Richmond, Indiana, a weekly newspa per, to be called 'Northern Rights'. We trust that the talents, energy and perseverance of bro. Buffum will insure him success in his undertaking.

Ригареврија, 10 mo, 2, 1840.

ESTEEMED FRIEND I have not unfrequently, in my capacity as corres-ponding Secretary of the American Free Produce Association, and also as an individual sympathising with thee and and the great and glorious struggle for human freedom in which we are mutually engag-ed, felt disposed to address thee; and as the apoaching anniversary of our Free Produce Society is so near at hand, I have felt satisfied t remain quiet no longer, without at least inviting thee to attend our meeting. My dear friend, I have been greatly at a loss to see how, consistently with thy general character, thee could remain so silen upon the question of abstinence. I should regret to think that one whose whole soul was so deeply in

terested in the anti-slavery cause should have so fa

passed by the consideration of this branch of the sub-

ject, as to be ignorant of its important bearing on the main question, and should as deeply regret a failure to plainly and boldly avow the conviction if

In the name of millions of enslaved fellow-heiner -in the name of our glorious cause of christianity and of consistency-I urge upon thy mind the serious enquiry—'art thou performing thy duty in this branch of the anti-slavery reform?' I just observe, in the accounts given in some of the European journals which have been kindly sent me, that when there, thee was able to see that if the professed friends of the slave would 'touch not, taste not, handle not the unclean thing, their abstinence would produce a powerful effect upon the system—that, if Britain should refuse to receive slave produce, it would strike a death-blow to the monster. Now, from this I should draw the general inference, that those who partake of slave produce are guilty, as a mass, of upholding the unrighteous system. I also infer who partake of slave produce are gainty, as a mass, of uploiding the unrighteous system. I also infer that individuals composing a community, or mass of people, partake of the guilt pertaining to the crimes which the mass may commit while they are leagued with them in the perpetration. Hence, the comparative feebleness of the influence of the abstinence of one person does not lesson the guilt of partaking.

MARRIED—In this city, Oct. 11th, by Rev. G H Black, Mr. Henry Weeden, of Newport, R. I. to Miss Jane Telford of Boston.

In West Boylston, on Monday, Sept. 21st. Rev. Dadaghter of James Davennter, to Miss Charlotte B. In Pawtucket, R. I. by Rev. George Taft, Mr. Hostinence of one person does not lesson the guilt of partaking.

This subject might be prolonged far beyond the Inis subject might be prolonged far beyond the limits of this sheet, if my time, and thy patience, but I feel it to be unnecessary. 'A word to the wise is sufficient.' Our meeting will be held in this city on the 20th instant. I carnestly invite thy attendance, and extend the invitation to every friend.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON,

The Approaching Election.

sary by the peculiar provisions of the law regulating the choice of Presidential electors. By that law, (F a legal ballot for electors must contain ex-

names of those residing in districts remote from his

on the table.

Several members of the convention, however

The Convention at Worcester was quite as well attended as we anticipated; for those abolitionists, who have made up their minds to be politically recreant to their cause at the approaching election, we did not am request that all other newspapers in the Company of the convention, nowever, were desirous that the list of names reported by the committee should be published in the Liberator. I therefore send it to you, on my own responsibility, and request that all other newspapers in the Company with friendly to the article of the convention, nowever, were desirous that the list of names reported by the committee should be published in the Liberator. I monwealth, friendly to the anti-slavery cause, will copy it, in order to aid those voters who, while they are unwilling to take part in the third party project

relation to other offices, in order to throw a scattering vote, it is sufficient to write upon the ballot one name only (no matter if a fictitious name) for each

Faithfully yours,

For Electors. AT LARGE.

Seth Sprague, Duxbury,
Amos Farnsworth, Groton,
Henry Chapman, Boston,
David Lee Child, Northampton. Andrew Robeson, New-Bedford William Jackson, Newton. John T. Hilton, Boston,

District No. 1. Henry G. Chapman, Boston. John Rogers, William Fisk, Joel W. Lewis, Joseph Southwick, do. Charles P. Bos District No. 2.

Christopher Robinson, Lynn, Jonathan Buffum, Lynn. John Smith, And Wm, Jenkins, Andover. Wm. B. Dodge, Salem

District No. 3. Charles Butler, Newburyport, Atkinson Stanwood, do Richard Plummer, do. Josiah Caldwell, Ipswich. Moses Emery, West Newbury, Ezekiel Hale, Haverhill. William Caruthus, Amesbury, District No. 4.

Stephen Goodhue, Lowell. Isaiah Cragin, Groton. Nahum Harwood, Littleton. Josiah Bartlett, Concord. J. N. Barbour, Cambridge, Calvin Temple, Reading. District No. 5.

Joshua T. Everett, Princeton. Samuel May, Leicester. John O. Burleigh, Oxford, Daniel J. Paul, Millbury. District No. 6.

Samuel Ware, South Deerfield, Asa Howland, Conway, David White, Heath, Warren S. Howland, Amherst. James Deane, Greenfield. Luther B. Lincoln, Deerfield. District No. 7.

Tyler Thacher, Hawley. J. H. Dunham, Pittsfield, J. W. Robbins, Lenox. District No. 8. Daniel Carmichael, Springfield. Dr. —— Bassett, do. Dr. Jefferson Church, do. Noah Barnes, Brookfield,

William B. Stone, do,

John M. Fisk. District No. 9. Cyrus Allen, Franklin. Philander Ware, Medfield, Eliab Wright, Jr. Bellingham, Abner Belcher, Wrentham. Hiram A. Morse, Holliston. William S. Hastings, Mendon Samuel E. Sewall, Roxbury.

Distrtct No. 10. Elijah Bird, Taunton. George F. Hodges, Taunton. William Yates, Seekonk. Samuel Shove, Fall River. Henshaw, Attleboro'.

H. H. Brown, District No. 11. Rodney French, New-Bedford. John Bailey, do, Ezra R. Johnson, do. Isaac Austin, Nantucket. Isaiah C. Ray,

Andrew Macy, District No. 12. Elias Richards, Weymouth. Loring W. Reed, Milton. Josiah V. Marshall, Dorchester. Lysander Richards, Quincy. Jairus Lincoln, Hingham.

At a meeting of the Adelphic Union, held on October 6th, 1840, the President announced the death of their late talented and worthy Vice President, Mr.

William S. Jinnings; when it was, on motion, unani-Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to furnish Notes to the different colored churches in the city, desiring that his death might be sanctified to the

Society for their spiritual and everlasting good.

Resolved, That the Society attend Rev. J. C. Beman's church next Sabbath afternoon, distinguished by the usual badge of mourning.

Resolved, That a letter of condolence be sent to the afflicted parents, expressive of our deep regret for the loss of our brother, and our sympathy with the family under the recent dispensation. JOEL W. LEWIS, Pres.

WITLIAM C. NELL, Sec. pro tem. MARRIED-In this city, Oct. 11th, by Rev. G H

[Accompanying the above notice was a gener ous slice of the wedding-cake .- Ed. Lib.]

NOTICES

attendance, and extend the invitation to every friend attendance, and extend the invitation to every friend of the cause or honest inquirer—independent of party, sect, color, sex, or condition. I feel a confidence that thy mind is so far established upon the 'general equality of the human family,' as to regard none the less the suggestions which I have made on account of the humale source from which they emanate.

I am thy sineere friend in the cause of the oppressed, DANIEL S. MILLER Js.

DANIEL S. MILLER Js.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting for the choice of officers of the Bristol County A. S. Society, will be held at Fall River, on Tuesday, the 20th of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Let there be a general raily of the abolitionism of the county. Friends from abroad are invited, and will be expected to attend. The meeting will be an interesting and important one. Let all classes, colors, sexes and ages attend, with hearts filled with love and liborty, remembering those in bonds as bound with them. in bonds as bound with them.

CLOTHER GIFFORD, Rec Sec.

Church, Ministry, and Sabbath Convention. A numerous meeting of the friends of Universal Reform was held on Thursday, the 24th of Sept. 1840, in the Chardon Street Chapel, Boston, for the purpose of considering the expediency of calling a Convention to examine the validity of the views which generally prevail in this country as to the divine appointment of the first day of the week as the Christian Sabbath, and to inquire into the origin, nature and authority of the institutions of the Ministry and the Church, as now existing. Edmund Quincy was appointed Chairman, and Maria W. Chapman Socretary. It was unani-mously agreed upon, that such a Convention should be held during the present antumn. Edmund Quincy, Maria W. Chapman, A. Bronson Alcott, Thankful Southwick, and John A. Collins, were appointed

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EDMUND QUINCY, Chairman. MARIA W. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

a Committee to issue a Call, specifying the time, place,

and purposes of the meeting.

CALL. In compliance with the instructions of the meeting above mentioned, the undersigned have appointed Tuesday, the 18th of November next, as the time, and the Chardon Street Chapel in Boston, as the place of the proposed Convention; and we do hereby most earnestly and affectionately invite all persons, who feel an interest in the momentous questions which it is the object of the Convention to discuss, to assem ble at the time and place appointed, that we may be

Institutions called the Sabbath, the Ministry and the Church exist in one midst. Their influence, for good or for evil, is mighty. It is of the highest importance to the progress of truth to ascertain whether their claims to a Divine ordination be indeed valid. or whether they be but inventions and traditions of men. When a Divine origin is asserted for the observation of a particular day as holy time, and when certain persons claim to be invested with peculiar spiritual powers over the souls of men, by virtue of a commission emanating from heaven itself, the inquire into the truth or falsehood of these claims is one of the most important and interesting in which the hu

helped to a right decision by a full and free discussion

It is for the purpose of ascertaining, by the comparison of various views, and the consideration of arguments on both sides of these questions, what is the true Sabbath, Church and Ministry, that this Convention is called. Truth is eternal and immutable, and can never be endangered by discussion. If the institu tions in question have indeed the Divine authority which they claim, they will be but the more firmly established in the hearts of the people by a full examination of the foundation upon which they rest. If, on the contrary, they should be found, on careful in quiry, to be but human inventions, and that, consequently, the corruptions, abuses, and spiritual tyranny which have ever attended them, are but their legiti mate results, the glory of God and the good of man demand that their actual character should be exposed, and their power forever destroyed. If the opinion in the general mind which assents to the institutions of the Sabbath, the Church and the Ministry, as now existing, be founded in truth, it can never be shaken; if it be not, it is time that it should be superseded by the true idea of the Sabbath, the Church and the Ministry as it exists in the mind of God, if we may attain to such knowledge. The coming of the kingdom of God on earth must, of necessity, be mightily hastened or retarded by the reception of true or of false ideas with respect to these important instrumentalities.

We, therefore, most cordially invite all who have any thing to say on these vital topics to come to our assembly, and utter the word that is given them. Especially do we invite and urge those who hold the prevalent opinions on these subjects, to come up and give their reasons for the faith that is in them. We hope to see persons there assembled of every variety of opinions. Our object is not the propagation of any particular views on any or all of these subjects, but simply the disce 'ery of truth.

As the three or four days which we can remain to gether at any one time will, of course, be insufficient for the full consideration of the subjects which will call us together, it is proposed to continue the Convention by adjournment, from time to time, until these matters shall have been thoroughly sifted, and the truth, if possible, elicited.

It may be proper to state that we believe this Convention to have been designed by the meeting which directed it to be called, merely as an opportunity for the freest discussion and interchange of opinions, and the foundation of any organization for the propagation of the views which may prevail was not contemplated. The decision, however, of this, and of every other particular incident to the meeting, will of course be in the hands of the Convention for its final dis posal.

Edmund Quincy, Mehitable Haskell,
Maria W. Chapman, Joseph A. Wall,
John A. Collins, John O. Wattles,
Thankful Southwick, Thomas Haskell,
A. Bronson Alcott, Olive Bearse,
Henry C. Wright, Austin Bearse,
William H.Channing, Sarah C. Sanborn,
Abby Kelley, Theodore Parker,
Robert F. Wallcutt, Mary E. Chaee,
Sarah A. Chuee,
Christopher A. Greene, Oliver, Johnson Sarah A. Chace, Thomas Davis, Christopher A. Greene, Oliver Johnson, William Bassett, John B. Chandler. Boston, September 25th, 1840.

Editors in all parts of the country, favorable to the free discussion of truth, are respectfully requested to insert the above Call in their papers.

ESSEX COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. A quarterly meeting of this Society will be held in the First Congregational Meeting-House in Methuen, on Friday, Oct. 16th, commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M., at which the friends of the slave may expect to be interested, as able speakers are expected to meet with interested, as able speakers are expected to meet wins.

JAMES D. BLACK, Rec. Sec'ry

WALLET LOST.

LOST, on Saturday morning, (it is believed in Car E of the train from Springfield to Boston, and between Worcester and Boston,) a wallet containing one \$20 bill, several 5's, 2's, 1's and some papers valuable only to the subscriber. The finder on leaving it at No 25 Cornhill, Boston, or J. M. Earle, editor of the Worcester Spy, shall be suitably rewarded for his trouble.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

NEW BOOK.

THE ENVOY from Free Hearts to the Free. Just published by the Pawtucket Juvenile Anti-Slavery Society, and for sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 25 Cornhill. This is the 'Anti-Slavery Token' noticed by M. W. C. in the Liberator of Sept. 18. Price 42cents each or \$4 per dozen. Every abolitionist should be a nurchaser.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY DEPOSITORY is supplied with a large assortment of anti-slavery publications, whole-sale and retail, which we are anxious to exchange for the money. Will our friends send in their orders? oct. 16

SUFFOLK, ss. At a Probate Court, held at Boston, in said County, on Monday the twelfth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty.

WHEREAS Robert Roberts, Executor of the last will and testament of JOR RIGGINS. COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

W will and testament of JOB RIGGINS, late of Boston, in said County, Laborer, deceased, testate, has this day presented for allowance the first account of

his Executorship; Ordered, that the said Robert give notice to all Ordered, that the said Robert give notice to all persons interested therein, to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at said Boston, on Monday, the twenty-sixth day of O-tober current, at nine o'clock before noon, by publishing this order two weeks successively in the newspaper called the Liberator, printed in said Boston, that they may then and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have, either for or against the allowance thereof.

WILLARD PHILLIPS, Judge of Probate.

OLIVER W. B. PEABODY, Reg. JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at 25, Cornhill THE SLAVE: or the Memoirs of Archy Moore

January,

April, May, June, July

February, March,

24 26

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These particulars may be implicitly relied on We have selected homicides, because the Irish have been so often reproached with their proneness to

crimes of violence. But the decrease has taken

place in crime in general.

There is something truly miraculous in these phenomena. From 141 in the first seven months of

1838, we come down to 125 in the first seven months 1839, and to 69 in the first seven months of 1840.

British newspapers pass through the mails free,-ournal of Commerce.

'Tell me not of the trim, precisely arrange

homes where there are no children 'where,' as the good German has it, 'the fly-flaps always hang straight on the wall;'—tell me not of the never disturbed nights and days; of the tranquil unanx-

ious hearts, where children are not! I care not for these things. God sends children for another pur

pose than merely to keep up the race—to enlarge our hearts, to make us unselfish, and full of kindly sympathics and affections! to give our souls higher

aims, and call out all our faculties to extended en-

terprise and exertion; to bring round our fireside

bright faces and happy smiles, and loving, tender hearts. My soul blesses the Great Father every

day, that he has gladdened the earth with little children!'—Mary Howett.

span each; its elevation will be 80 feet, and the length 1700 feet. The estimated cost is about

down the main hatchway soon after the ship struck.

A public meeting is spoken of in Paisley, to pass resolutions in favor of the Paisley New Zealand Emigration Society, and a Soirce is to be held for the

purpose of raising funds in its behalf .- Glasgow pe

Fatal Accident .- While Mr. Stilman Alger of W

Rev. Nathaniel Emmons, D. D., died at Franklin

Mass., Sept. 23, aged 96. He was the oldest surviving graduate of Yale. He was pastor of Franklin, from 1773 to 1827— at which time he was dismissed.

THE CLIMAX. The London Quarterly Review says:

The English pauper is better fed than the independent laborer, the suspected thief receives considerably more food than the pauper; the convicted thief receives still more, and the transported felon receives every day nearly three times as much as the honest nearest.

A country editor says that it is a fact which should not be lost sight of in the struggle for the Presidency, that the terms of his paper are cash six months in ad-

R. M. Hoe & Co. of New-York, are making a machine of the nature of a Balloon, for R. O. David-son, who proposes to navigate the air. It is to be done in a few days.—Newark Daily Advertiser.

RAVAGES OF THE SMALL POX. Mr. Grout, a Missionary of the American Board, writes from Cape Town, South Africa, under date of May 27th,

that the small pox was raging dreadfully there. It was believed that ten thousand persons had already had it, of whom about 2000 had died.—Journal of

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD. Th

On the 9th inst. a fire occured in an out-building at

Natchez, which was destroyed, and two negro se

The Evening Gazette states that the proceeds of the Bunker Hill Fair, after paying all expenses, wil

The destruction of property occasioned by the burn-ing of Linville, Texas, by the Indians, is estimated at

A letter from Augusta says, Gov. McDuffey's crop of cotton has been sold at 11 cents a pound.

receipts upon this road in the month of Septem were \$14,977 17, exclusive of the mail.—Ib.

vants were burnt to death.

mount to \$30,000.

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Mr. EDIT

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POETRY.

FREEDOM'S WREATH. We'll search the earth, the air, the sea, To cull a gallant WREATH for Thee; And every field for freedom fought,

And vale, and shore, and mount, where aught Of Liberty could ere be found, Shall be our blooming harvest-ground-From victor's arch, from marty's pall, Triumphal or funereal. For law, and equal rights, and life, Who won or fell in holy strife.

In garlands, Laurels hang upon Thermopylæ and Marathon While on Philippi's fatal field, The Cypress mourns thy broken shield; Runymede the blooming rose On Bannockburn the Thistle grows; And on the banks of Boyne, its leaves Green Erin's Shamrock wildly weaves: Though prostrate now, brave Poland's Oak To tyrants bent not, till it broke; In France, in sunny France, we'll get he Fleur-de-lis and Violet, From consecrated mound and vale

Of Huguenot and Liberal. Old Bunker-Hill and Yorktown's shore Will yield green Bays till time's no more; And Sea-grass and the Corals grow Below Atlantic seas, below The waves of Eric and Champlain In rostral trophies round the slain. Tobacco's pungent leaves proclaim That Indians nought but death could tame Of martyr'd men a continent, Stern Freedom's mighty monument The Cactus thrives in Mexico; Colombia bears the Cacao; Swart Hayti's stubborn isle supplies Its Palm tree towering tow'rd the skies, From which to pluck to fill thy Crown, Sotae branches worthy thy renown: On sad Bengal's ensanguin'd plains, The ancient Banyan yet remains; In Italy and Hungary, The Vinespread airy clusters free; O'er all, u rears th' encrested Dove Her Olize, peaceful sign of love.

Aye may the CHAPLET flourish bright, Reflecting, like the heavens, thy light ; With glory, ave thy brow be bound. With glory, ave thy head be crowned, While earth, and air, and sky and sea, Yield up their glorious WREATH to Thee! Part of the above lines were originally inscribed to La Fayette, a name identical with Liberty.

From the London Evangelical Magazine SLAVERY.

Son of God! O lend an ear; These our supplications hear, By the counsels of thy will, By thy purpose to fulfil "Rie eternal God's decree-Man immortal shall be free. O! let our prayers ascend to heaven And freedom to all slaves be given !

By thy purposes to save From the terrors of the grave By thy sceptre, Prince of Peace, Grant the suffering slaves release ! By thy mighty arm of power, Save them in the trying hour; O! hear us when we call on Thee,-Let man o'er all the earth be free!

By the pledge to Adam given, Ere from Eden he was driven; By that dawn of hope to man, In redemption's wondrous plan; By the cavenant of grace, restore our fallen race ; O! hear us when we call on Thee-Let man o'er all the earth be free!

By thy truth from age to age, Written on the sacred page; Truth revealed to holy seers, 'Mid their sorrows, hopes and fears; By thy words to prophets sent; By thy holy testament : O! hear us when we call on Thee,-Let man o'er all the earth be free

By thy mystery of grace, Standing in the sinner's place; By thine own incarnate love, Sens deliverance from above By thy sorrows, pains, and grief, Grant the suffering slaves relief! O! hear us when we call on Thee .-Let man o'er all the earth be free!

By that dark and awful hour, By thy foes' permitted power; By their interceding prayer, Lord, our supplications hear ! By thy bloody sweat and tears, O! hear us when we call on Thee,-Let man o'er all the earth be free !

By thy blood for sinners spilt; By thy sufferings on the tree! By thy crying agony? By thy last expiring breath; By thy word pronounced in death; O! hear us when we call on Thee,-Let man o'er all the earth be free !

By thy love which took our guilt;

By thy rising from the tomb, Lord, avert the tyrant's doom ! By thy victory o'er the grave. Free the muster ! free the slave! All creation groans for Thee; From the curse all creatures free! O, come ! Thou mighty Saviour, come ! And take thy ransomed people home!

From the Dublin Review INVOCATION FROM LAMARTINE. O Thou from whom the minstrel of the dawn Hath caught the sweetness of the morning lay

From whom the nightingale her soul has drawn,

A song of love that thrills the close of day ! Thine is the voice that speaketh, when the breeze Breathes music o'er the rivers and the woods; Thine is the voice that whispers in the trees,

And thunders o'er the ocean and the floods And Thou to me, Almighty Lord, hast given A voice of song to tell thy wenders here, Stronger than that which sweeps the arch of Heaven

Purer than man can whisper in the car. Genius, on earth, they call it; grace, above; It breathed in Israel's bards-it throws in me,

Though faintly echoing here, where er I move, O'er every sound a spell of harmony. But chiefly Thou, O Lord! thy name inspires This soul of song within me, 'till I be Even as a temple, where the sweet-tongued quires

Pour without end their heavenly strains to Thee-Even as a temple, where melodious voices And prayers are wafted up from shrine to shrine, Shall their mute tongues, which not a soul rejoices,

Resound thy praises better even than mine? Ah! no, my God! from these unthinking things, From all beside, no sound can rise to Thee, No voice more ardently, divinely sings Than those mute harmonies that breathe

NON-RESISTANCE.

From the Advocate of Peace.

War-degeneracy of the Church. The church has always been right in regard peace.—William Allen, D. D.

AMERICAN EXAMPLES.

I have already given sufficient illustrations of the war-degeneracy of Christians in the Old World; and I now proceed to quote some from those of our own country. I shall not resort to extreme cases, but take instances which may be justly regarded as fair specimens of the whole Christian community. I have before me the discourses of two clergymen, both in such repute as to occupy some of the most impor-tant pulpits in Massachusetts, delivered, one in 1735 and the other in 1759; which together must be considered as a pretty correct index to the war-sen-timents of American Christians during the last cen-

In 1735, Hull Abbot, paster of the church in Charlestown, preached before 'The Honorable Artillery Company' of Boston, a sermon full of the best arguments he could gather from the Bible, in favor of war, as a custom and a trade! Taking for ais text, The Lord is a man of war, he describes minutely the character of God as a warrior, and then applies it as a justification and encouragement of war. He expatiates with much satisfaction on the character of Christ himself, the Prince of Peace, as 'a man of war,' and tells us how 'Joshua beheld him at Jericho with a sword drawn in his hand;' how ' Isaiah beheld him, with his prophetic eye, in his triumphant return from victory over his enemies;' how ' John, the beloved disciple, in his visions of him, saw a two-edg-ed sword proceeding out of his mouth, and the armies following after him.

This reverend apologist for war gives a most elaborate vindication of the custom from the martial character of Jehovah. 'The Lord is eminently a man of war, as he is the chief and absolute monarch and commander of all the creatures which he has made; as he instructs the people in the art and mystery of war, and endows them with martial skill and valor; as he disposes men's hearts to engage in war and battles;—as he musters the forces together, and leads them as their general into the field of battle. God Almighty comes himself as the generalissimo into the field with his people. He not only musters the host, but leads them forth, and sets them in battles essert.

tle array.'
Then follows a string of inferences in the olden style. 'Hence we see the lawfulness of war, and the military art. The Lord is a man of war; and so may and should his people be. In some cases it is both lawful and a duty to take up arms, and go forth to war; and it is necessary for men to study the politary art, and to acquire a martial genius and spirit, that they may either turn the battle to the gate, and raise the siege, or invade a foreign enemy, and courageously encamp against them. It is lawful to take up arms in defence of our lives and estates, to guard our civil and religious liberties, and to take just revenge on those that have cruelly slain our neighbors, and carried into captivity our friends.'

But the climax is yet to come; for the preacher concludes with exhorting his hearers 'to excel in all parts of the military art—that you may all, to a man, from the highest field-officer to the lowest private from the highest held-officer to the lowest private sentinel, know your posts, and be expert and well-disciplined soldiers; that you may understand the words of command, and gracefully manage the exer-cise of your arms, guns and swords; that you may form your various figures, and perform exactly the numerous wheelings, facings, doublings, counter-marches, &c., which a word of command, or a signal may require of you; that you may know how to encamp and entrench, how to lay sieges, and to raise them; that you may understand the stratagems of war, when to take advantages of the enemy, how to fight them with their own weapons, and this either in a line of battle, or in lighter skirmishes and engages in the counties of Waterford, Kildare, and Queen's County, but when I look on the state of Cork I feel most low spirited and desponding; I felt as if the people were determined to keep thousands for ever fast bound in the chains of Satan.—When I see him spending his health and strength, when I see him spending his hard earned wages in

Wherefore make use of all the means requisite 'Wherefore make use of all the means requisite to this end; not only get the theory of the art into your minds, but be exact in the practice and application of it. 'Give thyself to these things, that thy profiting may appear to all.' Constantly attend your duty on the days of your muster, and admit only such into your company as have both a genins and a desire to be expert in the several parts of military distribution. To further this desire to respect to the several parts of military distribution. and a desire to be expert in the several parts of military discipline. To further this design yet more, when the anniversaries arrive for the election of your officers, make choice of such persons as are remarkable for their skill in arms and battles, and will endeavor to diffuse their knowledge and martial spirit into the whole company, and will stand ready, if there be an alarm of war, to lead you forth with wisdom, valor and order, not only to defend yourselves, and the cities of your God, but also to offend and ranguish your enemies.

offend and vanquish your enemies.'

Before the troops of New England went forth in the French war to the invasion of Canada in 1759, a fast was appointed to implore the smiles of Heaven upon the expedition, and Thaddeus Maccarty, pastor of the church in Worcester, preached a sermon appropriate to the occasion, and full enough of warsentiments He cites 'the illustrious king of Prussia,' a man of reckless ambition, and one of the chief blood-suckers of Christendom in his day, as a pattern for the Christian warrior. He represents the religious general as having his eye principally to God whose is the battle, and proposes the example of Joab's courage and piety for their imitation. Our author insists on the lawfulness and necessition.

sity of taking up arms, sometimes at least; nor does he stop to make very nice distinctions between offen-sive and defensive wars. 'In order to frustrate the designs of enemies, and prevent their doing mischief, it is sometimes absolutely nocessary,'—as in the case then before him, of invading Canada!—that forces and armies be raised to march forth against who it may be; for crime, sin, and death—temporal and elegation of the case the control of the case then before him, of invading Canada!—that forces and armies be raised to march forth against of taking up arms, sometimes at least; nor forces and armies be raised to march forth against them, to harass and perplex them, to curb and restrain them, and so to prevent them from performing their designed enterprises. Are not the men who are plotting and contriving the ruin of a country to be restrained? And in order to this, ought not forces and armies to march out against them, and invade their territories, and, if not to put them to the sword, yet to wrest the sword out of their hands, that so they may be obliged to act a different part from what they have done, and to reduce them to reason, or

The preacner tells his hearers, that 'they must be men of courage and fortitude if they would be good soldiers; and, in order to this, they must be men of religion. What a token for good would it be, if this were generally the case with them? Many great and notable exploits have, no doubt, been done, where armies had little or nothing of religion among them; but this is no argument why armies should not be religious, and that religion is not the proper foundation of courage; a point argued at

some length.
'If soldiers would 'quit themselves like men,'
they must 'stand fast in the faith.' In this case
they will not be under a slavish fear of their enemies, en they enter the lists with them on the field, or when they attack their forts or cities. If soldiers are men of religion, they will be men of prayer; nor will they forget to pray when they go to fight, and are actually come to the charge. They can wresare actuary come to the energe. They can wreather with God at the same time that they are combating with men. They can shoot up their prayers to God in the heavens, while they are discharging their shot upon the enemy in the field. They know that forment believing any their short of the short of the control believing the short of the short o fervent, believing prayer can do greater execution than guns or swords. This engages the presence of God with them; and if the Lord is on their side, they need not fear the faces of their enemies. The Lord is with them in the day of battle, while they are m religiously acknowledging him. He is with them to guide them into those measures that are most suitably to annoy the enemy, to teach their hands to war, and direct every shot they send. How must this animate their spirits, and make them bold as lions? They stand in no need of drums and trumpets to flush their spirits, and urge them on to the fight. As much as religion is out of fashion in armies, yet it is capable of the strongest proof, that it is the proper basis of true fortilude; that it makes the best soldiers, the most valuant heroes (!) If soldiers were men of religion (!!) what mighty achievements would be performed? Religion most certainly makes the best soldiers; and when religion is the spring that sets all a going, then they become heroes, and are likely to do valiant exploits.

The preacher, feeling 'himself called upon to encourage that important enterprise' of driving the French out of Canada, proceeds to urge metives, and says 'the soldiers should be courageous and ac-tive from a regard to God. Every one should be greatly concerned for the glory and honor of his great name. If enemies overun cities and coun-tries where God has been in some measure glorified in the way of his holy institutions and appointments, ought not those who have the sword put into their hands, to wield it vigorously and dexterously to destroy them, if they cannot restrain them? Ought not the honor and glory of God to be such a dear and sacred point with all who go forth against enemies, as to animate them, and put them upon exert-

ing themselves to the utmost that they may be subdued?'

The preacher exhorts that 'every one be concerned to have the fear of God in his heart. It is incumbent on every one of us here present to believe on his Son, as we would be happy here and hereafter; but how is this incumbent on those who go forth to war, that so God may go along with them to preserve and protect them, or, if they fall in battle, that they may indeed die on the bed of honor, and that from the world militant their spirits may wing away to the world triumphant?

These extracts will speak for themselves, and ev-

ery reader can make his own comments on their glaring incongruity with a religion of universal peace and love. So great has been the change in public opinion on this subject, that few, if any preachers of the gospel in our country would now wish or dare to utter such sentiments. I should deem it a libel on the piety of the age, if not an insult upon its common sense, seriously to ask if such views are consistent with the gospel, and destined to prevail in that golden era when swords shall be heaten into ploughshares, and all nations shall cease even from learning the art of war any more.

MISCELLANY.

Father Mathew in Cork. The Rev. Gentleman on Thursday attended a grand temperance meeting at Conway's Royal Horse Bazaar. The Rev. Gentleman proceeded to address the assembled multitude as follows:—

'My dear friends, some months have now elapsed since I have had the pleasure of seeing you, since which, one million of tee-totallers have been added to our society. The enthusiasm with which the temperance pledge has been everywhere received temperance piedge has been everywhere received affords me the greatest pleasure; but I must say that in Cork alone it is on the decline. The numbers which have violated the pledge in this city almost incline me to think that they are obstinately bent on their own destruction. Cork is the only place where the pledge has been violated, and violated to such an extent that, when in parts of Congregate and Leipster I have been actually askamed naught and Leinster, I have been actually ashamed to read the Cork papers, so many instances were re-corded of people having been brought before the magestrates for the crime of drunkenness. Indeed I cannot possibly conceive why the people of this city are so blind to their own interests. There is more misery in Cork than in any other part of Ireland; I have travelled through it, and no where have I seen such wretchedness. Yet, what is the fact? more years than in any other place, but it was all spent in the degrading indulgence of intoxication, and thus has failed to improve and ameliorate the people. I feel convinced that no person would be in jured by embracing tee-totalism. The Almighty God never created whiskey or porter for the use of man. The misery of drunkenness need not be told; every day we see people who could dress respectably, and live in comfort and affluence; but what is the fact? They are badly clad, their wives and children are squalid and wretched, yea, they going on with open eyes to destruction. The perance society first commenced in Cork, and yet no where has more disgrace been reflected on it. Crime of every kind is as prevalent here as ever. When the Judges of Assize went to other parts of the country they had scarcely any thing to do, owing to the increased tone of morals which is gaining ground among the people; but in Cork, things con tinue in their usual condition. On last Saturday and Sunday, more than forty thousand took the pledge in the counties of Waterford, Kildare, and I see a young man spending his health and strength, when I see him spending his hard earned wages in the indulgence of intoxicating liquors, I cannot call that man a rational creature who thus lowers him-self below the level of the brute heast, and leads not only himself but others to destruction. I have seen fifty persons drunk for the last week in Cork, what I have not seen for months in other places, and perhaps some of those will imagine they are re-spectable. But I would tell them that no man is respectable. But I would ten them that he had con-respectable who does not respect himself, and con-duct himself in a respectable manner. We see in duct himself in a respectable manner. We see in other parts of Ireland that people are not only wishing but actually elevating themselves in the scale of society, but no such thing is perceivable in Cork here we see people who, born poor, remain so al-ways—yea, sinking from day to day, till they end their lives in a workhouse. I have known many individuals in Cork who were worth thousands in their day, and who died of mere want and starvation, and all from indulging in drunkenness and dissipation. I knew an instance of a young man who lost £50 the other evening in a state of intoxication, and also of others who have got themselves discharged Newspapers in the U. States.—M. Vattemare, a Frenchman, has formed a list of more then ten thousand newspapers which are printed in the U. States. He has also obtained a specimen copy of each paper; and intends depositing the entire collection in the National Museum, Paris. M. Vattemare is of the opinion, that the newspapers in our country exceed those of all Europe.

also of others who have got themselves discharged out of their employment, and are now in misery from drunkenness. Such people are self-murder-ers; there is no compassion for them. In the town of Claremorris, all the inhabitants became tee-totallers. The parish priest, his two curates, with the Protestant clergyman, and the dissenters residing there. Sorry am I to be obliged to add, that there are more drunkards in Cork than in all other provinces together. Drunkenness debases and lowers the Irish character, and nothing but total abstinence can exalt it. I received a letter the other day from Miss who it may be; for crime, sin, and death—temporal and eternal—are around him! Call that man your enemy, who endeavors to dissuade you from join ing this society: follow the example of others. The whole city, of Waterford has embraced tee-totalism; but Cork is the dingrace of the society. Drunkards, you all destroy the souls of your children by your evil example; for, what can it profit a child to be instructed at school, and then when it returns home, to see its parents living in the indulgence of home, to see its parents living in the indulgence of drunkanness and dissipation? The reverened speak-er having expressed a wish that what was said would

was not such external demonstration of approbation that he (the speaker) wanted, but the pleasure it would afford him to see them there was sober and industrious, everything else being like to sounding brass and tinkling cymbols."—Dublin paper. Correspondence of the Journal of Com

not be in vain, and that also he would administer

not be in vain, and that also he would administer the pledge at his own house—was about to sit down, when a person among the crowd began to clap his hands as a demonstration of joy; he was immedi-ately reproved by the appropriate remark that it

LONDON, Sept. 11th, 1840. The year 1840 was predicted to be a memorable year, but more particularly for France. The ancient prophesy of the East placed the fatal year of Mahomedan doom in 1256 of the Hegira—which corresponds with the year 1840. It is therefore singular that circumstances should be now transpiring which would almost warrant a belief in the fulfil ment of the prophesy, and certainly what is occurring appears enough to induce the weak and creduring appears enough to mauce the weak and cloud lous again to think seriously of astrology and pay homage to all political seers. But whether the Old World is doomed or not during the present year, your citizens of the New one must feel deeply inyour citizens of the New one must feel deep terested in the stirring and thrilling events the daily and hourly coming to our notice; and if you are too enlightened to believe in predictions, it is impossible not to arrive at the conclusion that 'the times are out of joint.' Let us glance, but for a moment, at the pursuits lately, and at present, of the European powers. England has been at war in Affghanistan, where her arms have been victorious—she is now at war with China, where her arms might fail. France has been, for the last ten years, and is now, at war in Algeria—she has been practising the game at Mexico, and extending her bellicose principles to Buenos Ayres. Russia is at war with the inhabitants of the Caucasus, and has just been driven back by the Khivans. Spain has recently terminated one civil war, and she is now plunged into another. Portugal is in arms agains herself, and seems resolved to have all the infamou immortality of a suicide. The capitals of France, Spain, and Portugal, present a fearful spectacle—all the elements for the direct and most horrific anarchy appear to have burst their cerements—a sanguinary spirit has been unloosed—and the demon of revolution is stalking through monarchies. At this critical juncture a mighty Satrap is to be humbled. who, defying his would-be conquerors, ridicules their power, invites carnage, relies upon Allah, and

The recent Moral Revolution in Ireland. Our readers have frequently of late perused ob-servations delivered by Irish Judges on their cir-cuits, on the lightness of the calendars. But in or-der that the great moral revolution which has taken place in Ireland may be correctly appreciated, we communicate the following account of the homi-cides in that country, taken from the constabulary

MOSES A. DOW (of the firm of Dow & Jackson) has opened a Bookstore, No. 204 Hanover St where he intends to keep a general assortment of Re-figious, School, Miscellaneous, juvenile and To-Books. Also, BLANK BOOKS AND STATION

North End Book Store.

ARY, of every description.

Any Book not on hand, by leaving orders as above, will be furnished at short notice, and as low as at any other store.

Books, of all kinds, for sale as

New Books.

New Books,

For sale at the A. S. Office, 25 Cornhill.

PREEDOM'S LYRE.—A new Anti-Slavery Hymn
Book, compiled with great care, and just from the
New-York press. Price 37 1-2 cents.

Freedom's Gipt, or Sentiments of the Free.—A
collection of original pieces of poetry and prose. Published at Hartford, Ct. Price 50 cents.

Mr. May's Discourse, on the Life and character
of Charles Follen—Delivered before the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society in the Marlboro' Chapel,
Boston, April 17, 1840. Price 17 cents.

The above are all works of peculiar interest.

ANTI-SLAVERY ALMANAC

FOR 1841, IS just published, and for sale at the Anti-Slavery Depository, 25 Cornhill, at the following prices, We do not believe that there is in the history of the world anything to match this extraordinary viz:-\$30 per thousand, \$3 50 per hundred, 50 cents a

THE NEW-ENGLAND

change.

During the same period crime has been frightfully on the increase in England. The proportion of our population which go through prisons is every year greater and greater; and we are sorry to say that the increase is most remarkable in crimes of violence.—Dublin paper.

\$30 per thousand, \$3 50 per hundred, 50 cents a dozen, 61-4 cents single.

This Almanac is filled with a great amount of original and interesting matter, from the pen of Theodore D. Weld. It is not only calculated to awaken a new and lively interest among Freedom's warmest friends, but admirably adapted to make new converts to the nati slavery cause, as most of the popular objections to immediate and unconditional emancipation are considered in the author's clear, logical and causic style. Let there be no delay in procuring a cony; and when BRITISH POST OFFICE. We have been favore by Capt. Joseph C. Delano, of the packet ship Patrick Henry, with a sheet which he prepared for his Let there be no delay in procuring a copy; and when it is purchased, don't throw it aside, to be used only to ascertain the time of the sun's rising and setting, but at once read it through attentively. When you have done this, you will feel like co-operating with a few friends to put a copy into every family in your respective towns. acquaintance, showing the operation of the new British Post Office system. From it we select the Letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight, may be sent through the kingdom for one penny, and in the same proportion for greater weights. The rates are double if the postage is not paid in advance.

Letters to and from the United States, if sent by packet, twelve times, and if by private ship, eight times the above rates. This applies to Cunard's line, and includes the inland postage.

Letters from foreign ports for the Continent (execut Exact)

MONTHLY OFFERING. SUBSCRIBERS for this publication are coming in rapidly. Yesterday thirty were received. On man says: 'We shall obtain many more.' ' ' shall bring up the subject at our next monthly meeting.'

cept France) must be post paid in England, or they will be opened and returned. Another correspondent writes: 'I welcomed with Newspapers from foreign places by packets or private ships, pay 2d each, and for this are sent to any part of England.

it is just what we have needed for some time.'

Another:—' I received the first No. of the Month

Another:—'I received the first No. of the Monthly Offering a short time since—have showed it to as
many as I could, and find it meets with general approbation. We think it will do more good than the
'Cradle of Libetty,' being so cheap that every one can
take it if they wish.'
Says another:—'I am much pleased with the
Monthly Offering, and have procured four subscribers
in as many different families, who have never taken
an anti-slavery periodical. I shall make exertions to
procure more.'

rocure more. The state of the control of the contro

slavery newspapers. 'The 'true tale,' by Mrs. Chap-man, commenced in the first No. and to be completed in the second, is worth the entire subscription price of the publication for a year.

The second No. is to be delayed a few days for subscribers to come in. 'Now's the day, and now's the

hour.'

[F Price 37 1-2 ets. per copy for the year. But to encourage its circulation, four copies will be sent to one address for one dollar.

Boston, Aug. 19th.

Big Ships Coming.—Mr. Holmes, an Engusary of improving the construction of steam-ships, says that so great is the reduction of cost in both the construction and working of steam-ships, be increasing the size, that we may, within a short period, expect to see vessels of at least ten thousand tons (four times the size of a first rate man-of-wark, working on the principal lines of communication.

**Todertaking.—A late English paper says the increasing the size of a first rate man-of-wark working on the principal lines of communication.

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UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SEAMEN'S HOME SOCIETY,

WILLIAM P. POWELL & GEORGE A. BODEE. Drunkenness and its Consequences. The captain f the Lord William Bentinck, which was recently No 61 Cherry, between Rosevelt street and James lip. Cooks, Stewards and Seamen, who come to wrecked on the rocks of Bombay, and a number of lives lost, is said in the English papers to have been drunk at the time, and that he was killed by falling house, will have their choice of ships and the highest wages.

GENTEEL BOARD. OF At 24 Franklin Place, near the Odeon. 20 FOUR lower and several upper chambers will be vacated by gentlemen resuming their country seats on the first of April. Several single rooms may be taken immediately. The suits of rooms are conve-National Museum, Paris. M. Vattemare is of the opinion, that the newspapers in our country exceed those of all Europe.

Emigration.—We are informed that some of the Charitists, both in Glasgow and Paisley, despairing of obtaining all their objects in this country, have resolved on furning their attention towards emigration.

A public meeting is speaken of it Pailace.

TEMPERANCE BOARDING HOUSE, JAMES W. HARRIS.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and those who are travelling to and fro, and wish to be accommodated with board or lodgings, that they will meet with a good reception. His house is pleasantly situated near the water side, No. 113 Ray Street, New Bedförd. Charges moderate.

JAMES W. HARRIS. Folial Accident.—While Mr. Shiman Arger of w. Bridgewater was gathering apples from his orchard on Monday morning, his foot slipped, and he fell down head foremost from the tree, about fifteen feet, broke his neck, and expired before any assistance

FREE COTTON GOODS.

CALICOES.
Bleached and unbleached Muslins, 4-4 wide.

The house of Mr. Dyer Babbitt, of Castleton, Vt. took fire and burnt to the ground on the 17th ult., and four children perished in the flames! Mrs. Babbitt and three children barely succeeded in escaping with their lives. Mr. B. had started the day previous for Printed and Plain Pongees.
Bleached, unbleached, mixed, and lead colored Knit ting Cotton. Cotton and Linen Table Diaper. Printed and Plain Grass Cloths. Wicking and Cotton Laps. Fine Linen Thread. Superfine Bed Ticking, 4-4 wide. The Conference on the second coming of Christ, will be held in the Chardon Street Chapel, to com-

mence Wednesday morning, Oc'ober 14th, at 10 Superfine Bed Tickin Cotton Pantaloon St Men's and Women's Cotton Hos

A destructive hail storm passed over Onedia County, N. Y., on Monday evening, the 14th alt. Eighbarns were set on fire by the lightning and entirely consumed, and a large number of cattle were killed. Also a full assortment of SILK, LINEN, WOOLEN and WORSTED GOODS. Orders from a distance promptly attended to.
CHARLES WISE, Capt. James Locke, of Boston, threw himself from the third story window of the Suffolk Hotel, in Elm street, on Wednesday night—his head struck against the curb stone of the side-walk, and he expired im-

North West Cor. of Arch and Fifth sts. Philadelphia, 9 mo. 2.

REMOVAL. FRANCIS COGGSWELL, A. M., M. D.,

(Homeopathetic Physician and Practical Surgeon,)

HAVING practised his profession eight years, has removed from Taunton to Boston, and taken house 39 Front, near Eliot street. -REFERENCES-

His Excel'cyGov. Morton,
Hon. Daniel Webster,
Bradford Sumner, Esq.
Hon. Rufus Choate,
Fredesick Smith, Esq. IP Several letters, for general perusal, are left Mr. J. B. Dow's Bookstore, 362 Washington street Sept. 25.

> THOMAS JINNINGS, Practical Surgeon Dentist,

16 SUMMER St., (at Dr. Mann's office.)

PILLING, Setting, Extracting and Regulating Teeth. Teeth filled with pure gold, or the celebrated Lithodeen. By the use of this valuable and recently discovered article, thousands of Teeth can be saved, which, for the want thereof, other Dentists are

ompelled to extract.

Mineral Teeth inserted with pivot or on gold plate Mineral Teeth inserted with pivot or on gone pane form one to an entire set, in the most perfect and du-rable manner. Terms low and all operations war anted. Mr. J. respectfully invites his friends and the public to call and examine his practical specimens o plate work and mineral Teeth.

'4—ep3m.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A N active and industrious Colored man is desirous of obtaining a situation as waiter in a private Boarding house in the city. He has been employed in that capacity for several years and can produce the several produce the produce

that capacity for several years and can produce the best recommendations.

Also, a young woman, to do the house-work of family a few miles from the city; one who can comwell recommended. Apply to WM. C. NELL, 25, Cornhill.

A. S. JORDAN.

Sign of the Original Golden Comb, No. 2 Milk, to doors from Washington St., Boston. Cheap Wholesale and Retail Comb, Pocket

Il letters a Book, Fancy Goods and Perfumery CHELL COMBS, Lace, Wronght and plain of the pape SHELL COMBS, Lace, Wrought and plain, of the latest and most fashionable patterns and size. Horn Combs, of every variety; English Pressing Combs, Pocket Combs, Shell, Ivory, Hurr, Metalic, and Wood; Fine Ivory Combs; Fancy Toetons Shell Work; Pocket Books and Wallets, a large variety; Dressing Cases; Jewelry Boxes Momons, dum Books; Waste and Bank do; Sheep and Cal Wallets and Pocket Books; Spectacle Cases; Broshes of all kinds; Fancy Soaps for the Toilet; Fancy Articles, of every description; Card Cases-Shell, Pearl and Ivory, 75 different patterns; Napkin Rings, Parse Clasps; Razors and Straps; Shaving Boxes; Silk Purses; Games and Toys, Fancy Stationary; Perfomery of all kinds; Fine Cosmeties; Hair Restorative; Church's Tooth Powder; Peruvian da.

Lip* Combs and Pocket Books made to order, or repaired. vance; o having traite Mr. GA ary, 1840, are now un ING, EDMC

TO WHIG LADIES.

The Subscriber has manufactured a new article containing appropriate devices and adapted in CABIN LACE COMB. A. S. JORDAN, No. 2 Milk street.

NORMAL SCHOOL AT LEXINGTON. THE Fall Term of 15 weeks will a Wednesday the 9th of Sept. next.
The design of this Institution is to pr

The design of this Institution is to prepare Yemales for teaching. Applicants can be admitted during any part of the Term, provided they can join a class.

The conditions of entrance are, I. Certificate of good moral and intellectual character; 2. Age 16 years at least; 3. Professed intention of becoming a teacher; 4. Satisfactory examination in the common branches. The shortest time of continuance with the school is one year; but qualified pumpls may have leave of absence to teach during the Summer Term.

Tuition gratis. Board \$2 per week. leave of absence to teach during inc.

Tuition gratis. Board \$2 per week.

C. PEIRCE, Principal.

Boarding School for Young Ladies. AT CAMBRIDGE, MASS. BY MR. AND MRS. MACK.

THE Academical Year commences the second Mon-THE Academical Year commences the second Monday in September, and consists of four quarters of eleven weeks each. The vacation at the close of the year is five weeks; the others one week each.

Mr. and Mrs. Mack have been engaged in terching several years, and devote themselves to the parental education of their pupils. They have a house bulk expressly for the accommodation of about years. expressly for the accommodation of about russip PUPILS, in a pleasant and healthy situation. They are assisted by the best teachers of Mesic, Drawing, and modern languages, and by assistant teachers who reside in the family.

TERMS.

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BOARD—(Due in advance.) for one year, \$150. For one quarter—summer or fall, \$45—winter or spring, \$50. TUITION, (per quarter) English or Classical branch cs, \$15; Instrumental Music, with use of instrum \$20; cultivation of the voice and singing, (teac Miss Young, who boards in the family,) \$5; by

ing, \$8; painting in water colors, \$15; Iteacher, Mr. Vautts, from England. Teacher of Italian and Irench, Mr. Lanza, from Italy. Miss Cunnsa, Assistan Principal. Miss Sanger, Assistan Popil.

Cambridge, March 10, 1840.

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Boston, July 23, 1840. E. B. DEARBORN. BOSTON MERCANTILE JOURNAL THE BOSTON MERCANTILE JOURNAL is

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paid within six weeks.

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THRICE-WEEKLY MERCANTILE JOURNAL and Saturday evening, containing all the resign matter and inside advertisements of the Daily paper of each of those days, and the day previous it is

The above papers contain a full and accurate man current, and synopsis of important sales during the week, corrected by a competent person, who attests to this business exclusively. All advertisements of ardent spirits, or of theatrical exhibitions, are excluded and account of the article sections. ardent spirits, or of theatrical exhibitions, are evalued from the columns—and by thus cutting off a profishle source of emolument, the proprietors look for a rememention in the patronage of the moral and philasthropic members of the community. And it is with gratification that we are able to state that the call has not been altogether in vain. We now circulate in the city of Boston and in different parts of New Eagland, above five thousand copies of the Mercantia Journal—and from the kind favor which our humble efforts have met with hitherto, we are encouraged to efforts have met with bitherto, we are enpursue our labors with numerro, we are encourage an no efforts nor expense to make the papers issued from this establishment, worthy of a liberal support from a moral and discriminating community

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Wilson's Lane, Boston.

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A. Dugdale, Cortsville. FROM THE POST MASTER GENERAL.

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